

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 527.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.
STAMPED ... 5d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES! LECTURES by J. H. PEPPE, Esq., on the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, CHEMISTRY, POTTERY, and the New Metal, ALUMINIUM. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, and Dissertation by Mr. R. LACT, on the Fashion of LADIES' HEAD DRESSES. NEW VIEWS of the WAR. Curious Photographs of the BLOOD GLOBULES and Views of PARIS in the MICROSCOPE. The UNRIVALLED COLLECTION of BIRDS in the New Room. On THURSDAY Evening, the 6th, at Eight, a GRAND EXTRA and LAST GLEE ENTERTAINMENT, by G. BUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by the following eminent Vocalists—Miss FRASER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. H. BUCKLAND, and Mr. C. COOTE, jun.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—A Raffle through Venice, illustrated by Magnificent Dioramic Views—Diorama of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on alternate Mornings and Evenings—Life in Russia, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Monday and Friday Evenings—Vocal Entertainment by Miss Bessie Dalton and the Orpheus Glee Union, daily at 1.30 and 7.40—Gigantic Electrical Machine—Cosmorama Views of the Paris Exhibition—Victoria Exhibition, Geelong—St. Petersburg and Moscow—Diving in the Crystal Cistern with Subaqueous Light—Luminous and Chromatic Fountain—Lectures, Demonstrations, &c.—Open daily from Twelve to Five, and from Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. Apply to Mr. Freeman, "Nonconformist" Office, 69, Fleet-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended (aged Twenty-five to Thirty) as a GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT in a Tradesman's family. A Dissenter preferred. Address, stating age, wages required, and references for character, to O. P., Post-office, Sittingbourne, Kent.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED HAND, who well understands his business, and has a regard for his moral character as well as his business habits. A member of a Christian Church preferred. Apply, W. Scott, Clumber-street, Nottingham.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in January next, a GENTLEMAN of steady and persevering habits to SUPERINTEND a long-established CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. He may have a share in the business if preferred to salary. No applications will be attended to unless an addressed and stamped envelope be enclosed. References, as well as complete statement of qualifications, age, and religious views necessary. Address, M. W. N., Office of this Paper.

TO GRADUATES, &c., &c.—WANTED, for a SCHOOL in the Country, a CLASSICAL MASTER, and a MATHEMATICAL MASTER (resident). Pupils read Tacitus, Juvenal, Eschylus, and Thucydides—Latin and Greek Prose. In Mathematics, Elementary Calculus and Statics will be required. Duty light, and position a desirable one to a suitable person. Salaries 50l. to 70l. with contingent additions. Also an ENGLISH and WRITING MASTER, salary about 30l. Address, with full particulars, Evan Davies, A.M., Normal College, Swansea.

ON SALE.—A GROCERY and IRON-MONGERY BUSINESS, in a market town in an agricultural district. Good premises, well situated, and low rental. This will be found a good investment for a small capitalist. Apply, X. Y., Post-office, Salop.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. For Children of Both Sexes of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS was held NOVEMBER 30, 1855, at the LONDON TAVERN, for the Election of Twenty-five Children and for the Election of Auditors.

JOHN B. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the Chair. At the close of the Ballot, the following were declared to be the successful Candidates, and will be received into the School on Wednesday, December 19:—

Woon, Ellen . . .	9,018	Poole, John P . . .	7,404
Groves, Ruth . . .	8,943	Horn, Joseph . . .	6,621
Francis, Sarah . . .	7,778	Green, John J. . .	6,197
Watkins, Rosa B. . .	7,634	Sheppard, David A. . .	5,877
Barker, Matilda . . .	7,530	Shillcock, George . . .	5,522
Nicholson, Ellen W. . .	5,878	Gladling, George . . .	5,402
Lewis, Anna L. . .	5,142	Pollard, John . . .	4,889
Hutchings, James D. . .	13,255	Murray, Arthur . . .	4,881
Davison, David C. . .	9,997	Elston, William H. . .	4,723
Knight, Edward K. . .	8,637	Dunn, William . . .	4,675
Coffin, Daniel S. . .	7,643	Osmond, Thomas . . .	4,408
Wallington, William . . .	7,540	Wray, James . . .	4,408
Mitchell, John H. . .	7,532		

Resolved unanimously.—That the best thanks of this Court be presented to John B. Mills, Esq., the President; to James Estdale, Esq., V.P., who succeeded on his vacating the chair; and to the Scrutineers, for their attention in taking the Ballot.

FORTY ORPHAN CHILDREN will be admitted by election in 1856. To meet the very heavy extra expenses of the present period, the Committee earnestly solicit the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the friends of the orphan poor. There are 273 children now on the foundation, who are wholly maintained.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received at the Office of the Charity, 32, Ludgate-hill.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary. The next Election will take place in April. Nominating papers may be had on application.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED in LONDON, within One Mile of PORTLAND-PLACE, NEW-ROAD. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, to X. Y., 8, Elgar-place, Ramsgate.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and GENERAL FANCY WAREHOUSE TO BE DISPOSED OF, in a Market Town within Seventy miles of London, where a good Trade has been done for many years. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the retirement of the present proprietor. Stock and Fixtures to be taken at valuation. The above is an eligible opportunity for a young man of business habits, with moderate capital. References given and required. Address, post paid, care of Mr. Allen, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—AGENTS WANTED for the SALE of BAKER and COMPANY'S long celebrated Packet Teas and Coffees. For terms, &c., apply to Baker and Co., 4, Little Tower-street, London.

HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA. DR. EPPS will deliver a COURSE of TWENTY LECTURES, commencing on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at Quarter past Eight P.M., at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, 69, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS. Medical men and Students may obtain cards of admission by applying to Mr. James Epps, 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

CLAPHAM-COMMON CHAPEL. This Place of Worship having been Closed for Repairs and Painting, will be RE-OPENED on THURSDAY, December 13th, when a Sermon will be Preached by the Rev. WILLIAM LANDELLS, of Regent's Park Chapel. Service to commence at Seven o'clock. Collections will be made towards defraying incidental expenses.

HYDROPATHY.—LEICESTER ESTABLISHMENT, aided, when necessary, by recent discoveries in Medicine. Treatment mild. Terms, 6s. per day. Visitors received at a weekly rate. Baths charged extra. DR. LAURIE, Physician. R. GUTTERIDGE, Esq., Resident Medical Director.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW-ROAD, CARLTON-HILL, UPPER HOLLOWAY. Mrs. LOWRIE, Principal. PREPARATORY COLLEGE for YOUNG GENTLEMEN under Twelve Years of Age, on the Pestalozzian System, and based on Evangelical principles. Superior Residence and Domestic Arrangements. Terms, Twenty-four and Thirty Guineas. The sons of Ministers on reduced terms. A FEW VACANCIES next term, commencing January 7th.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—The MISSES MIAL, whose school has been established for many years, continue to receive a limited number of Young Ladies for BOARD and EDUCATION. The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment. References: Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and E. Miall, Esq., M.P., Sydenham-park, London. Terms and full particulars on application.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS.

In establishing this School, the Proprietor has endeavoured to supply a want which has long been felt, i. e., a respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their Sons on Reasonable Terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort.

The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated. Terms, 18l. per Annum.

The advantages of this Establishment may be stated as follows: Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of Best Provisions, Spacious and Lofly Rooms, and Healthful Locality.

A Prospectus, with View of School Premises, will be forwarded, on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. CLARK.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

49, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON. Established 1845.

TRUSTEES. The Earl Talbot. B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P. Sir Claude Scott, Bart. Henry Pownall, Esq.

This Office, the new Income of which was doubled during the last year, presents the security of a large Paid-up Capital; Moderate Premiums for Home and Foreign risks. No Stamp Duty is charged, and all Policies are declared indisputable.

The last Bonus added four-fifths of the Premium paid to some of the participating Policies. Provision can be made for the payment of a certain sum on attaining any given age (as Fifty, Fifty-five, or Sixty), or at death, if it occur previously.

By a small Annual Payment, 100l. may be secured to a Child on attaining the age of Fourteen, Eighteen, or Twenty-one. Prospectuses and other information will be furnished on application to H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

Active Agents wanted.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The PROFITS are divided among the Members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of Premiums, or added to the Policy. At the First Division, in 1853, a Cash Bonus of 29½ per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. In 1854, a Cash Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. The effect of these two divisions, applied as Reversionary Bonus, will be seen in the following

EXAMPLES OF THE REVERSIONARY BONUS ADDED TO POLICIES OF 1,000l.

Age when Assured.	First Bonus, 1853. 5 Years.	Second Bonus, 1854. 8 Years.	Amount Payable at Death.
30	£ s. d. 49 11 6	£ s. d. 40 11 3	1,090 13 3
35	54 11 6	45 0 7	1,099 13 1
40	61 16 10	50 18 3	1,113 15 1
45	73 16 4	61 1 5	1,134 17 9
50	99 16 8	83 5 3	1,182 1 11

All policies effected during the year 1855 will be entitled to share in the Next Division of Profits. JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY. Guarantee Fund, 300,000l. Pure Mutuality. Policy-holders not liable for losses. Entire profits divided triennially. Twelve and half per cent. per annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire Premiums paid. FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

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ARBITRATORS. PELLATT, A., Esq., M.P., Southwark. GOULD, GEORGE, Esq., Loughton. LOW, J., Esq., Gracechurch-street. MANN, J., Esq., Charterhouse-square. TRITTON, JOSEPH, Esq., Lombard-street.

AUDITORS. BURGE, GEORGE W., Esq., Hackney. MIERS, T., Esq., Upper Clapton.

BANKERS. Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYORS. Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

SECRETARY.—Mr. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER. PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

SHARES ISSUED—10,728.

AMOUNT ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE—110,989l. 10s. 9d. 1

Shares are issued from 10l. and upwards, payable either in one sum or by periodical instalments.

The Profits are divided yearly. At the last division the Bonus declared was, with the interest, equal to 6½ per cent.

Moneys invested can be withdrawn with interest at any time. Deposits received daily at a liberal interest.

Money advanced on houses and lands, repayable by monthly quarterly instalments.

The legal charges are paid for by the Society.

Mortgagors can redeem their property, or the period of repayment can be shortened or extended.

Money advanced for building houses on land purchased of the Society at 5 per cent. interest.

Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesdays from Nine to Eight. The Rules are 3d. each, and will be forwarded, with Prospectus, and copy of the last Annual Report, on receipt of Four postage stamps. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

Agents wanted where none are appointed.

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WAREHOUSES, 136, 137, 134, TOTTENHAM-COURT

ROAD, Corner of the New-road. Established Twenty-eight

Years. Enlargement of Premises. Increase of Stock.

ARE YOU ABOUT TO FURNISH?

If so, inspect this Enormous Stock, containing the most recherche manufactures of Gillows and Dowbiggin, as well as plain substantial Cottage Furniture.

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ONE HUNDRED SETS OF DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, of

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Three Guineas to Thirty. Chairs, in Morocco, Hair-cloth, &c.,

Roan, from 12s. 6d. to Two Guineas.

An immense Stock of Bedding, Blankets, Sheetings,

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Manufacturers.

Furniture Warehoused at a moderate charge, for

leaving Town or going abroad.

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Shares, 40s. each, or 6s. per month.
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GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Clarendon Villas, Notting-hill.

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SOLICITOR—CHARLES SHEPHEARD, Esq.

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Jun., Esq.

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POPE'S GROVE, TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.—This beautiful Freehold Property will shortly be allotted amongst the Members; it has upwards of a quarter of a mile of frontage, has a private entrance to the River Thames, and is situated in the midst of an extremely healthy district. The plots can be paid for at once, or by instalments, extending over a number of years. Twenty-two trains run to and from Twickenham daily from Waterloo Station.
London, Oct. 8, 1855.

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The PELISSIER OVERCOAT, price 28s., invented and adapted for the Season. The Reversible Waistcoats, price 14s., buttoning four different sides. The 47s. Suits made to order, from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shrunken. The Two Guinea Dress or Frock Coats; the Guinea Dress Trousers; and the Half Guinea Waistcoats. N.B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

BEST TEAS and COFFEES at WHOLE- SALE PRICES, delivered carriage paid to any part of England to the value of 40s. and upwards. J. P. MILLER, 35, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, London, is prepared to supply the public with the

Finest Congou Tea Imported at	4s. 6d.	per lb.
Finest Kyahon Congou do.	3s. 4d. and 3s. 8d.	"
Finest Gunpowder Tea	4s. 8d.	"
Pine ditto.	3s. 8d. and 4s. 0d.	"
Black, Green, and Mixed Teas, from	2s. 8d.	"
Best Plantation Coffee	1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d.	"
Best Old Mocha do.	1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d.	"

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CANDLE LAMPS.—The high price of Oil, and the reduction in the price of Candles, has directed public attention to CANDLE LAMPS. Those manufactured by PALMER and Co. may be relied upon as excelling other Lamps in facility of management, cleanliness, and general convenience. They are adapted for giving any degree of light, and are suited to all purposes of domestic use. Palmer and Co. having rendered both the Candles and the Lamps as perfect as possible, care should be taken to procure Lamps and Chimney Glasses, stamped "PALMER and Co.," as they cannot be answerable for the burning of their candles when the Lamps or Chimneys used are not of their own manufacture.
Sold retail by all Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.
Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp.
Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523a, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

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YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s., package included. These BRIGHT STUNNING DELICACIES AND CHEAP ARTICLES OF FOOD forwarded to all parts, on receipt of Penny Postage stamps, or P.O.O. (preferred). Send full and plain direction, County, and nearest Station. Address, THOS. LETTIS, Jun., Fish Curer Great Yarmouth.

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ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to WARM CLIMATES. It is a non-conductor.—It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—It can be easily applied by any untravelling person.—From its lightness, weighing only 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—UNDER SLATES, &c., in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to REGULATE THE TEMPERATURE.
—INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls; and for damp floors under carpets and floor cloths; also for LINING IRON HOUSES to equalise the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for covering Ships' Bottoms, &c. DRY HAIR FELT, for Deadening Sound, and Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.
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NEWSOM and COMPANY invite the attention of Economists to their strong and useful BLACK, GREEN, and MIXED TEAS, at 2s. 10d. per lb. for cash only.—NEWSOM and COMPANY, 50, Borough, London.

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MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES, as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 37, Moorgate-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from 2l. to 60l. each. Silver Watches at 2l. Gold Watches at 3l. 10s. each. A two years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE POMADE.

Price 2s. 6d.

GRAFFTEY'S GLYCERINE COLD CREAM, price 1s. and 3s. 6d.

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MATTING and DOOR MATS.—T. TRELOAR has much pleasure in stating that the Jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition have awarded him the Prize Medal for Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufactures.—Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post.
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112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Toilet Brushes. The same prices charged at all the Establishments.

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GEON-DENTIST, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE, practices an improved method of forming SETS OF TEETH, by means of which very important advantages are secured. WITHOUT THE EXTRACTION OF STUMPS, OR OTHER PAINFUL OPERATIONS. These teeth can be worn in the most tender mouth, sharp edges, &c., being avoided; they adhere firmly and painlessly to the gums, protecting loose teeth and stumps; they so CLOSELY RESEMBLE NATURE, as to defy detection, visible fistulings not being required; they completely restore mastication and pronunciation, and, being mineral, never change colour, decay, or affect the breath, but remain clean, cool, and ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE INSINUATING AND INJURIOUS TENDENCY OF SOFTER MATERIALS.

Decayed, Tender, and Irregular Teeth treated in the most skilful manner. At Home daily, Ten till Five.—14, Bedford-square.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE

RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-insulating), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

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Enclose a stamped envelope, with address, to
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Gentlemen,—I am requested, by a poor man in this village, to write to you respecting the effects of one of your Roper's Plasters. He has been afflicted with a dreadful cough for the last seven years, and for which he has been advised to try one of your Plasters, which he has now had on three weeks, and which, I am happy to inform you, has been attended with beneficial results, as the cough is not so violent, and the phlegm, which at first was thick and tough, has been changed to ordinary spitte.—I remain, yours obediently, SAML. BEEC.

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Health sits, and makes it sovereign as it flows."

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GROATS and BARLEY. The only existent Patent and strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

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To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manufacture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally complained of in other preparations is totally obliterated, and very superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly recommended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies and Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent Luncheon or Supper.

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A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz., A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,
February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley-meal and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food. (Signed)

"Messrs. ADNAM and Co."

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 527.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CUCKOO IN CANONICALS.

HUNGERFORD, in Hampshire, has suddenly become famous for having produced a full-blown and perfect specimen of the species best described as "cuckoo in canonicals." The cuckoo, it is said, deposits its egg in the nest of the hedge-sparrow, and leaves this embryo of disquietude, when hatched, to eject the rightful occupants of the nest without the smallest consideration for their feelings, without ceremony, and without compensation. In this world of ours, cuckoos unfortunately abound—but within the sacred precincts of the Church, according to vulgar belief, they are never to be found, or, if found, have undergone a change of nature. The following story, abundantly attested, proves the vulgar belief to be erroneous.

Thirty years ago, Hungerford, a little scattered village on the borders of the New Forest, contained a handful of inhabitants as poor, as ignorant, as rude and depraved, as the worst foe of humankind could desire. Providence sent thither in the person of a labouring man, named Grant, a moral hero, a true reformer. Of deep religious convictions himself, he could not acquiesce in the undisputed prevalence of the spiritual darkness which brooded over the place. He therefore employed his Sunday afternoons in reading and explaining the Scriptures to his wife's relatives. One neighbour after another joined the family group—until, at length, first one room, then two, were filled with worshippers. The assembly grew—accommodation for them could no longer be found in private houses—they desired a chapel—and they earnestly besought Grant, whose efforts had proved so beneficial to them, to become their minister. Eyre Coote, Esq., the lord of the manor, approving the project, gave a piece of land, and the noble-hearted reformer, set himself to work, during his leisure hours (for he still laboured in his secular vocation at fifteen shillings a week) in painting forest scenes, dead game, &c., to raise the funds required for the erection of the building. Although a poor man, and untaught, he had artistic power enough to produce pictures which such men as Sir Charles Hulse, Sir Hussey Vivian, Lord Palmerston, and Prince Albert did not disdain to purchase. And so it came to pass that the village pastor earned by his own talents 200*l.* out of the 220*l.* which his chapel cost him. For several years he continued his self-denying and edifying labours, and, it will astonish none to learn, with most gratifying success. In fact, he has changed the moral aspect of Hungerford, which, from a den of ignorance and a nest of poachers, has been transformed into one of the quietest, most orderly, and most moral of the villages of Hampshire. A chapel capable of seating about 300 persons, and a school-room, serving for both Sunday and daily instruction, are the material monuments of this man's beneficent exertions, and a full attendance of worshippers, forty-three communicants, fifty-six Sunday-scholars, seven teachers, and forty-six day-scholars, attest the healing moral influence he has diffused over the neighbourhood.

Mr. Eyre Coote died in 1835, and the bailiff in whose presence the land was given, died in 1838, or thereabouts. The land itself on which the

chapel stands, and which the donor valued at less than ten shillings in fee-simple, was unfortunately never conveyed, neither party apparently thinking it necessary to incur the expense. For eleven years Mr. Grant had had possession, without having once been asked for rent—when the new steward of the manor, on behalf of the heir, a minor, claimed sixpence a year, until the minor should come of age, on the ground that the land never having been conveyed, it was his duty to preserve intact the right of his young master. The imposition was protested against, but the annual sixpence was paid in the hope that when Mr. Coote attained his majority, he would confirm his father's gift by granting a proper legal conveyance. In the first instance, Mr. Coote appeared well disposed to do what filial duty, to say nothing of obvious honesty, plainly required of him. But a change came over him. A Rev. Mr. Warren, of High Church principles, had come into the neighbourhood. To his eye, there was nothing but spiritual destitution there. A church must be built—and whilst it was being built, Mr. Grant was to be politely requested to vacate his chapel for the use of the true apostolically descended priest. To this modest application, our sturdy village reformer, naturally enough, demurred; and Mr. Warren, in zealous rivalry, opened a barn close by the chapel, and set up another Sunday and day-school, with lower terms of admission than were charged at Mr. Grant's. He did not succeed so decidedly as his more correct ecclesiastical pedigree led him to believe that he deserved, and hence a quarrel seems to have been picked with Mr. Grant by the young lord of the manor, who, after abusing Dissenters to his heart's content, and proclaiming his fervent attachment to the Church and Queen, forthwith served a notice of ejectment on Mr. Grant; and took possession at Michaelmas last of the chapel, school, and house, together with the pulpit, pews, and fittings thereof, and has retained them in his own hands (without giving any compensation) up to this day.

Such, as concisely told as we have been able to tell it, is this authentic but romantic history. Of course Mr. Grant's friends are mustering around him in his hour of trouble, and are taking steps, under the sanction and aid of the Mayor of Southampton, to raise the means of building this truly apostolic labourer another chapel, school, and dwelling—and, of course, our readers who can spare aught, will proudly lend their assistance in so good a cause.

But we must not dismiss the subject without one word of comment. We cannot attribute Mr. Coote's conduct to mere malevolence. What he has done, he has done, no doubt, with a view to the advantage of that Church to which he has professed so strong an attachment, and, probably, at the suggestion of the clergyman who looks upon Hungerford as belonging to heathendom so long as it owns not his ecclesiastical sway. We have no right to quarrel with men for their religious opinions—but we have a notion that truth cannot be served by other than honest means. We venture to predict that neither Mr. Coote, nor the Rev. Mr. Warren, nor the Church of England, nor Puseyitic principles, will gain much in the world's esteem, nor enjoy any visible token of God's approval, as a consequence of availing themselves of a legal defect of title to seize upon and appropriate what honest effort, and self-sacrificing piety, had dedicated to other uses. The world already cries "shame" upon such cruel spoliation, and the Church for which it has been made cannot reap from the transaction anything but what, so far as it goes, will disqualify her for the discharge of her mission. All things may seem to prosper just now with those who bless themselves in the spirit of the Pharisee—but as surely as there is a God in heaven who "hates robbery for burnt offering," so surely will the day of moral retribution come round, and disgrace, the shadow of crime, will overspread the names of the evil-doers. If they really value the State Church, let them beware lest they involve her reputation in the same cloud which will assuredly rest upon their

own. Dishonest success is the sure precursor of eventual but lasting infamy.

UNREASONABLE SENSITIVENESS.

A CORRESPONDENT has called our attention to the following facts, and urged us to lift up our voice on behalf of the rights of Dissenters, which he seems to think have been sadly outraged. Mr. George Brereton Sharpe, surgeon, residing at Welwyn, lately lost his father, and upon him devolved the filial duty of providing a meet burial-place for the deceased parent. His mother, who had been dead some years, was buried in the ground attached to Salem Chapel, Tilehouse-street, Hitchin, and, in the same grave, were the remains of two children of Mr. Sharpe's brother. Consulting the wishes of one or both of his parents, expressed during lifetime, Mr. Sharpe was anxious that his mother and father should lie together in the same tomb. He had become possessed of the greater portion of the church porch at Baldock, and professing High Church principles, although his father and mother had been Dissenters, he naturally preferred that the last resting-place of the family should be at Baldock Church. When, therefore, it became necessary to bury his father, he went over to Hitchin, seemingly with a view to ascertain whether the grave of his mother there was capable of receiving another inmate, and, probably, resolved to find that it was not. He had the grave opened, and concluding according to his wishes, removed in the face of open day, and in the presence of several witnesses, the remains of his three relatives to Baldock, where he buried them with his father.

The manner in which Mr. Sharpe proceeded to the accomplishment of his object may be open to censure—but we really cannot see any violation of Dissenting rights in what he did, nor any reasonable ground for summoning him before the magistrates, on the charge of *desecrating* the burial-ground of Salem Chapel. Putting aside the difference of faith between Mr. Sharpe and the Trustees of the Dissenting graveyard, what was his offence? That he removed the remains of his own near relatives from one spot to another. Now if the second and larger grave had been made in some other part of the graveyard at Hitchin, instead of in the porch at Baldock Church, would the removal have constituted an offence in the eyes of the Dissenters at Hitchin? We venture to think not. The real grievance seems to have been that he removed the bodies of his Dissenting relatives from a Dissenting to a State church burial-ground. If he did this with decency, whom on earth has he injured? If he did it openly, what danger has his conduct created? We, certainly, care something for Dissenters' rights—but we should wish in all cases to know first, what they are; secondly, what they are worth, before troubling ourselves to assert them. In this instance, we discern nothing whatever to excite disapprobation, unless it be the unreasonable sensitiveness of those who have discovered in a very innocent transaction, a wanton *desecration* of their burial-place.

BURIAL BOARD FEES.—DEPUTATION TO SIR GEORGE GREY.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., a deputation from the Protestant Dissenting Deputies of the Three Denominations had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the subject of Burial Board fees, and especially as to fees to be paid for the use of the unconsecrated parts of new cemeteries. The deputation consisted of Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P. (the chairman), Mr. William Gover, Mr. James Carter, Mr. Charles Reed, and the Secretary, and was accompanied by the Rev. G. Smith, the Secretary of the Congregational Union, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, the Secretary of the Baptist Union.

A memorial was presented from the deputies touching upon those points which have frequently been adverted to in our columns, and referring to the tables of fees printed by the House of Commons.

Sir George Grey stated, that some of the above-mentioned tables of fees had been framed before the

passing of the Act of last Session; that it was not clear that his veto was retrospective; that he had obtained the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown, to the effect, that the Burial Acts did not empower the Burial Board to make compulsory charges for the benefit of any Dissenting minister officiating at a burial in an unconsecrated part of a new cemetery; that the rule to which he usually confined himself was, to allow Burial Boards to charge only for the use of the ground, and that such charges should be equal for the use of the consecrated and unconsecrated parts of a cemetery, leaving the clergy, in relation to the unconsecrated part of a cemetery, in possession of the rights which they had previously exercised as to fees over the parish churchyard, and to make no arrangement for the payment of any fees to Dissenting ministers.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE BURIAL BOARDS.

—At a meeting of the Tynemouth Town-council, held on Wednesday, a communication addressed to the Burial Board, and sent by Archdeacon Bland on behalf of the Bishop of Durham, was read. His lordship gave a general approval to the manner in which it was proposed to lay out the land purchased by the town for a public burial-place. He was gratified to observe that the chapel for the celebration of the service for the dead was at a proper distance from a similar chapel for the use of Dissenters; but his lordship suggested that, instead of a roadway dividing the consecrated from the unconsecrated ground, the board should make a parapet wall of, say, about two feet high. The proposition was rejected by a very large majority; and as in Carlisle and other towns, the Church and burial boards are at variance.—*Times*. We congratulate the majority of the Corporation who, on Wednesday last, had the good sense to refuse their sanction for the erection of a wall in the cemetery separating the sheep from the goats—or, in other words, Churchmen from Dissenters. Surely it is enough that a certain portion of the ground is "consecrated;" and every liberal son of the Church will deem the suggestion of the bishop for the erection of a wall—a "very little wall"—as an unwarrantable interference.—*Shields Advocate*.

THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.—The *Newcastle Journal* states that Bishop Maltby has made, or is about to make, an assignment of the whole revenues of the see to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in consideration of an annual stipend, the amount of which has not yet transpired. Dr. Maltby has been, upon the whole, a singularly fortunate Bishop of Durham, for throughout his career his receipts have largely exceeded the income—8,000*l.* a year, proposed to be allotted to him; even during the last years, after paying over 11,000*l.* to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and 2,000*l.* to the Maltby Fund, the bishop's receipts have, it is believed, been enormously large.

OPEN CHURCHES.—There is a movement in Manchester patronised by the bishop for erecting in the more populous districts of the city, churches entirely free from rented and appropriated sittings. We (*Manchester Examiner*) learn that some progress has been made in collecting funds for the Cheetham district; and that the collegiate body, who have been sometimes reflected on as apathetic in their "cure of souls," have been the first to promote so important an experiment.

CHURCH-RATES.—CARMARTHEN.—A vestry meeting was held in St. Peter's Church, last Thursday for the purpose of auditing the accounts and making a rate for the year ending Easter, 1856. After considerable discussion, the accounts, which had been submitted to a professional accountant, and related mainly to expenditure of money derived from previous voluntary subscription, were taken as correct. The Ven. Archdeacon Bevan (in the chair) then stated that the next business was the proposal of the rate, and referred in extremely conciliatory language to the course which had been and might be taken, in the parish on that subject. He was met—after the churchwardens had proposed a threepenny rate—in no less courteous a spirit by Dr. Lloyd, who expressed a desire to do anything rather than subject the parish to the ill-feeling and acrimony which would be caused by a poll, and proposed a renewed reference to the Voluntary principle. The churchwardens, however, insisted on a rate, and at length the vestry divided by an overwhelming majority against the rate. A poll was then demanded, which, after ten days, resulted in a majority of 193 against the rate. The committee who conducted the contest express their hope that any angry words or acrimonious feelings which may have arisen, will be allowed to subside and be forgotten.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A BURIAL-GROUND AT HITCHIN.—On Wednesday, Mr. George Breton Sharpe and Mr. Arthur Farr appeared before the magistrates at Hitchin, in answer to summonses charging them with having dug open a grave and carried away the bodies of three children buried therein. Of the children buried, Alfred was seven months old, and Martha Caroline one year old. They were the children of Mr. John Sharpe, brother of Mr. John Breton Sharpe. The former was buried on the 6th April, 1846, and the latter on the 8th May, 1848. The magistrates having decided that, at least, there was no case against Farr, the undertaker employed by Mr. Sharpe, he was examined, and gave evidence to the effect that the act was done with decency and deliberation. The defence was, that Mr. Sharpe wished to bury his father in the same grave with his mother; and, finding there was not room, had removed the children, with no evil intent, and with the connivance of the chapel-keeper's wife, who suspected no harm. Taking this view of the case, the magistrates dismissed the summons. Mr. Curling said, had the case been one between strangers—between A and B—he should not have been able to refrain from making some remarks on the sub-

ject; but, with due consideration and regard for the very high respectability of the prosecuting parties, and the estimation in which they were deservedly held in that neighbourhood, he should refrain from uttering one syllable which could by any possibility be construed into the slightest reflection upon their motives in the prosecution; and he felt equally bound to say, that the defendant (Mr. Sharpe) left that court without the slightest imputation upon his moral character. Cheers were elicited by the concluding words of this decision.

AN ILL-GROWTH STOPPED.—The City of London School is open to boys of all religious denominations. It has several scholarships attached indifferently to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and some to the last exclusively. The first and second masters are appointed by the Common Council of the City, from three candidates approved as best out of the entire number, by six professors of University College, Gower-street, and King's College. In former times an unrestricted selection was left to these gentlemen. Last year, however, a parenthesis crept into the advertisement of vacancy, confining the candidates to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. It did not escape the notice of the professors, who, in forwarding their report, unanimously questioned the propriety of the restriction. The gentleman, then appointed, has since resigned; and again the obnoxious parenthesis appeared in the advertisement. We are glad to say, that the attention of the University College authorities being called to the matter, a firm, but perfectly temperate appeal, was at once addressed to the Common Council, which has had the effect of producing a second advertisement which is free from objection.—*Liberator*, for December.

Religious Intelligence.

THE HUNGERFORD CASE.—We learn with much pleasure that the erection of a school-house for Mr. Grant will be commenced immediately, and that it is hoped a fund sufficient will be raised to admit of a chapel being erected for him in the spring. Several handsome subscriptions have already been received by the committee, but more will be required to defray the expenses of building, and to reimburse Mr. Grant for what he has lost.

CALL TO CONCERT IN PRAYER.—An address adopted by the Paris Conference of Evangelical Christians, has just been issued inviting Christians to unite in prayer on a particular day in the week for the Church and for the world. "Monday morning," it is stated, "is the time which has hitherto been observed for this united prayer." The address is signed by representatives of England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, and Turkey.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the members of the above society was held at the Milton Club, to receive a report of the sub-committee, advising the dissolution of the society, and to consider and take action on the same, as might appear expedient. Mr. Henry Thompson, who was called to the chair, expressed his determination to resist to the utmost any attempt at a dissolution of the society, and expressed his willingness to be one of a number of gentlemen to give 10*l.* 10*s.* annually for the next five years to the support of the society, if its dissolution were purely a matter affected by pounds, shillings, and pence. (Cheers.) The Rev. R. Ashton read the notice convening the meeting, and said the committee, however, had come to no decision whatever. It was left entirely to that meeting to decide. Mr. Ashton then read letters apologising for absence from the Rev. J. Robinson, one of the secretaries of the London City Mission, Mr. Joshua Wilson, the Rev. Benjamin Hollis, and Mr. Thomas Thompson; and at the same time deeply regretting that any circumstances should have arisen to render the dissolution of the society even probable. Mr. Ashton then read the report of the sub-committee recommending a dissolution of the society. Mr. Alderman Challis said, he attended to protest most strenuously against the dissolution of the society, since he considered that, from the state of the times, it was never more urgently required than now. He moved that the matter be referred back to the committee, and that they report to another meeting that day month. Mr. James Carter seconded the proposition, deprecating the dissolution of the society. Mr. Kilpin said it would be useless for that meeting to come to a decision not to dissolve the society, unless some plan were devised for its extended support. In a few words, he delineated the financial position of the society, clearly showing that, out of 60*l.* a year—the present income of the society—they could not expend 300*l.*, the sum necessary for its efficient working. Mr. Gover considered that the present organisation should not be dissolved, and the present subscriptions lost; but a new society grafted on it. He was diametrically opposed to the opinion and wish, that this should be a preaching society. Preaching—street-preaching—ought to be conducted in connexion with every individual church. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Henry Bateman was sure, if the meeting engaged to help the society, the sub-committee would withdraw their report. Mr. Charter diffided from Mr. Gover; he considered it ought to be a "preaching society." Mr. Bennett considered, that the society had got into its present dilemma by attempting too much; and he thought that, if it had confined itself to its original object, it would have steered clear of all its present difficulties. Mr. Alderman Challis deprecated preaching in connexion with Christian Instruction Societies, and urged the establishing of an "out-door preaching society,"—a wholly separate and independent organi-

sation. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. J. W. Richardson deprecated the proposal of a new organisation,—improve and invigorate the present to the utmost extent. Mr. Allport thought, as chairman of the sub-committee, that the question before them was, what should be done with the society. He did not care how the society was benefited, whether by blistering, excoriation, or amputation; but he thought, better than all, give it a little wholesome nourishment. (Laughter.) After some conversation, it was agreed, that the meeting adjourn, and meet again that day three weeks; and that, in the mean time, the committee reconsider their report, recommend the continuance of the society, and give an estimate of the probable expense.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the supporters of the above charity was held at the London Tavern, the President, John R. Mills, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the health of the children was good. There had been a few cases of sickness, but no instance of mortality in the house during the last six months. The education of the children was continued in a satisfactory manner; the discipline was well maintained, and the teachers' duties were performed to the satisfaction of the board. The annual examination of the children took place on the 22nd May, when Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., presided. The scholars acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner. The number of children in the school after the then election would be 180 boys and ninety girls, which was thirty-three more than there was suitable accommodation for. With respect to the finances, the donations and subscriptions received were less by nearly 500*l.* than they were at the corresponding period of last year. The importance of securing further and enlarged contributions would thus be manifest to every friend of the charity. After remarks by governors on the several points referred to in the report, and the usual vote of thanks to the President, the election of twenty-five (out of a list of seventy-eight) orphans took place, when the proceedings terminated.

MR. MIALI, M.P., AT ROCHDALE.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

On Wednesday evening, a densely crowded meeting of electors and inhabitants of Rochdale was held in the Public Hall, Baillie-street, for the purpose of listening to an address from E. Miall, Esq., M.P. for the borough. A large attendance had been anticipated, it being expected that questions would be proposed relative to the votes he had given on the war question, as it was known that Mr. Miall's views were not in accordance with the opinions popularly entertained in Rochdale. A handbill had been extensively circulated, intimating that questions would be proposed relative to Mr. Miall's opinions on the policy of the present war, which assisted materially to increase the desire on the part of the electors and inhabitants generally, to be present at the meeting. The consequence was that shortly after the doors were opened the large hall was filled to overflowing. A considerable number of the friends of Mr. Miall had assembled in the committee room, previous to the public meeting being held, for the purpose of giving him a cordial reception. Shortly after the expiration of the time for the public meeting to commence, Mr. Miall, attended by a large number of friends, made his appearance on the platform, and was received with applause. On the platform we observed George Ashworth, Esq., Jacob Bright, Esq., Robert Taylor Heape, Esq., Thomas Livesey, Esq., Thomas Ashworth, Esq., G. L. Ashworth, Esq., Andrew Stewart, Esq., John Petrie, Esq., David Cheetham, Esq., J. H. Moore, Esq., J. Ashworth, Esq., Joseph Kelsall, Esq., Robert Kelsall, Esq., Rev. W. Spencer, Mr. James Petrie, Mr. Joseph Sugden, Mr. Samuel Tweedale, Mr. W. W. Barton, Mr. Thomas Fisher, Mr. Thomas Hoyle, Mr. W. W. Whitley, Mr. John Kershaw, Mr. George Petrie, Mr. Jesse Barrow, Mr. James Sharp, Mr. Charles Heap, Mr. Benjamin Heape, Mr. George Craven, Mr. John Whittaker, Mr. William Todd, Mr. Thomas Ladyman, Mr. George Healey, Mr. Thomas Berry, Mr. Robert Ashworth, Mr. W. A. Scott, Mr. Edward Taylor, Mr. James Holden, and other gentlemen.

On the motion of Mr. R. T. HEAPE, seconded by Mr. T. LIVESSEY, THOMAS ASHWORTH, Esq., chief constable of Rochdale, was unanimously called to occupy the chair, and in opening the proceedings, he adverted to the conduct of Mr. Miall in coming before his constituents every year, as his predecessor, Mr. Crawford, had done; and expressed an opinion that such a course of procedure was well calculated to promote and continue a good feeling between the electors and the representative. From what had transpired during the week, some questions would be anticipated as to the course adopted by Mr. Miall in the House of Parliament relative to the war, and he was confident that a Rochdale audience would give a patient hearing to Mr. Miall while he expressed his opinions on a question that concerned the public at large. If Mr. Miall could act in such a manner as to satisfy every one that had voted for him, he would do more than any other man could do. While the electors held different opinions amongst themselves, it could not be expected that they could have a representative who would meet the wishes of all with respect to his conduct in the British House of Commons; all that the electors could do under the circumstances was to select the best man to represent them in the British House of Commons.

Mr. MIALI, on coming forward, was received with applause. He commenced by saying that, when he was elected their representative, there was a distinct understanding that between him and his constituents there should be perfect cordiality of feeling; and if he

had for one moment grounds for suspecting that he did not, on the whole, represent the opinions and reflect the feelings of the electors of Rochdale, he could only say that his own instincts would prompt him instantly to resign his post. He ventured to think that there was no such very great difference of opinion between him and his constituents as some persons would seem to imagine. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to give an account of his votes in the last session. He had supported the repeal of the taxes on knowledge; the limited liability bill; the measure for the abolition of Church-rates; the measure for a free constitution to the Australian colonies; and he had voted against the foreign enlistment bill, because he did not believe in the pretence on which it was brought forward, and wished to see instead of it, such a reform in the army as would induce men to enlist by throwing open to them the highest posts in the army. He had also voted against the Turkish loan, because he had always been opposed to the practice of subsidies, and he regarded this loan as no better than a subsidy. He also objected to it because it was calculated to endanger the alliance with France. He then proceeded to say:

But, gentlemen, at the present critical position of public affairs, you are justified in expecting from your representative in Parliament something more than an account of his votes in a bygone session. You will very justly demand from him a distinct opinion of the war as it stands—(applause)—a candid and intelligible statement of the general views by which his parliamentary conduct will be guided next session, on points involving the all-important question of peace or war. Gentlemen, I cordially recognise the duty I owe you in this matter. I believe I may confidently take you to witness that I have never shrunk from the fullest exposition of my opinions on this subject, even when I had more reason than I have at this moment to suspect that there was a difference of judgment between us, and I must do you the justice to remark that I can find no motive to reserve on the present occasion, in having experienced the slightest want of indulgent confidence. Therefore, gentlemen, I will tell you what I think and feel, without any designed omission, equivocation, or disguise. (Applause.) The main question you would desire me to answer, is, I presume, "Are you for a prolongation of the war with Russia, or do you incline to an early, and, if it were practicable, an immediate peace?" and on this question I will give you a reply which will leave you in no doubt whatever as to my views. Well, then, gentlemen, I think it important, in the first place, before giving you an answer to this question, to mention one or two considerations which have had no influence in swaying my judgment on the subject before us. I am bound to declare, not so much for your information, as for that of others who are prone to ascribe imaginary motives to public men, that I am not moved to the conclusion I hold, by any belief in abstract peace principles. I regard war, indeed, with abhorrence. I would consent to large sacrifices in order to avoid war. I look at it as a lamentable necessity at best. But I cannot regard it as the worst possible calamity that can befall nations. The violence of the volcano is after all less destructive than the quieter desolation of the pestilence. To my mind there is something more dreadful, more withering to the life of nations, more destructive of human interests, in normal tyranny, than in exceptional appeals to arms. (Applause.) For example, the mild and fanatical rule, for instance, of the Court at Naples, or the act by which the boy Emperor at Vienna has handed over the spiritual, and, to a great extent, the temporal interests of many millions of subjects to the Court of Rome, appear to me to carry with them a larger aggregate of individual misery, and to raise up a more insurmountable barrier to social, political, and religious development, than war, with all its horrors, is capable of inflicting on mankind. (Applause.) Do not mistake me, therefore, gentlemen, for an advocate of peace at any price. On the contrary, I believe that nations, as well as magistrates, are sometimes commissioned by Providence to wield the sword of the executioner against evil-doers. (Loud applause.) Let me say further, that although I did not concur in the policy which committed us to a war with Russia; although I believe it might have been safely and wisely averted, yet the war having been entered upon, an appeal to arms having been made, alliances having been contracted, strategic positions having been taken up, I do not feel myself bound, by my original dissent from the policy of the war, to pronounce at any and every stage of its progress for peace. (Applause.) I may have thought it unnecessary for the safety of Europe, and for the independence and liberty of continental nations, to measure physical strength with Russia; but I never could regard it as a matter of trivial moment whether, in that measurement of strength, Russia should make good her boast of supremacy. Before the commencement of the war it must have been very doubtful, even to the Czar himself, whether he could successfully cope with the Western Powers in alliance, and in that doubt there was some safeguard to the rest of Europe against his aggressions. I confess I thought it best to let that doubt remain on the mind of Russia, rather than bring it to the test of actual warfare; but, once having grappled with the giant, I felt that we could never relinquish our hold until we had taught him that there was a stronger power on the side of international law in Europe than any which he could command. (Applause.) Until this had been done, peace would, in my opinion, have been premature, and would have resulted in worse consequences to Europe than any threatened by the war itself. Therefore, gentlemen, let none of you attempt to account for the conclusion at which I have arrived by saying, "O, you were against undertaking the war at all, and, therefore, you must, in order to be consistent, desire to put an end to it at any stage of its progress." I was against embarking in this war, but the country having otherwise determined, I have always advocated the pressing it on with the utmost energy and vigour. The invincibility of Russia, while it existed only in her own self-conceit, might, I thought, be safely left undisturbed. But when it came to a trial of fact, the security of Europe seemed to me to be concerned in obtaining an unmistakable decision against her. And now, gentlemen, in order that my views of present policy with regard to this great contest may appear reasonable as well as explicit, it is necessary to bring under notice the object which the people of this country sought to obtain by means of the war

with Russia. What thought was in your minds, what emotion filled your hearts, when, with such alacrity, you drew the sword against the Czar Nicholas? Not military renown, not lust of conquest, not increase of territory, not the gratification of revenge. No! you stood forward in obedience to a generous and noble instinct to protect the weak against the strong. You had watched with growing indignation how might had lorded itself over right in Poland, in Germany, in Italy, in Hungary, and you saw it with its iron hand upon Turkey. (Applause.) But when the northern despot, setting his will above all law, poured his troops into the Danubian Principalities, and pounced upon the Ottoman fleet at Sinope, your impatience burst its bounds. (Applause.) "It is the last straw," the proverb says, "which breaks the camel's back." It was the last insolence of Russia which broke down the British people's preference for peace. You resolved to remain inactive no longer. The Aberdeen Cabinet was too slow, too temporising for your indignation, and you called upon them to proclaim war. I know what was then in your hearts, what was then upon your lips. You said, "In the name of civilisation and national independence, this madman shall be curbed." Your first resolution was to save Turkey—your larger hope and purpose was to release the already downtrodden nationalities of Europe from the overbearing and dictatorial intervention of a huge military despotism. The assault on Turkey was the immediate occasion of the war—but the main object of it, as far as your intentions were concerned, was, that the peoples who were strong enough to wrench their liberties from the hands of domestic tyranny, should not be compelled to yield them up at the bidding of an inflated autocrat. In a word, your meaning in going to war with Russia was to destroy the basis of continental despotism. I need hardly inform you, for you were very soon made aware of your mistake, that such was not the meaning of the allied Governments. What, then, was their object, as given out by themselves? Their first and immediate object was what they called the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and their ulterior object was to take from Russia some reliable security that Europe in future should be safe from her aggressive policy. Well, what did the allied Powers deem adequate measures for effecting their purpose? They sought, in the first instance, to compel an evacuation by the Russian troops of the Danubian Principalities; they proposed to include Turkey in the community of European Powers—to make her, in fact, an item in the balance of power; they demanded the abolition of the Russian protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey; they insisted upon the free navigation of the Danube; and they aimed at terminating the preponderance of Russian naval power in the Black Sea. When these ideas should be reduced to fact, they thought their duty to Europe would be discharged, Turkey would be safe, and Russia would be made amenable to public law in Europe. They solemnly proclaimed to the civilised world that they sought nothing for themselves—that they desired only the triumph of justice—and that so soon as they had vindicated public right against arbitrary might, their warlike mission would be accomplished. Well, now, let me ask you, in comparison with these declared purposes of the Allies, to call to mind what they have actually done. The Principalities have long since been evacuated—the navigation of the Danube is free—the Russian protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey is virtually abandoned—and the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, regarded as a present fact, is established. What security have you taken for the future? How have you dealt with Russian preponderance in the Black Sea? (Cheers.) The Russian fleet in those waters exists no more. Sebastopol, the stronghold which gave it refuge, has been razed to the ground—the accumulated material of war, which it had taken years to collect, has been captured—the barracks, arsenals, and docks destroyed. You have swept with fire the coasts which encircle the Sea of Azoff—you have compelled the enemy to abandon the entire seaboard of Circassia, and to blow up one after another his chain of forts. You have captured Kinburn—you blockaded the mouths of the Bug and the Dnieper. On their part, the Turks have gloriously saved Kars, and Omar Pasha threatens the whole of the Russian provinces south of the Caucasus. I ask you, then, whether there is a man among you who, in presence of these facts, will be bold enough to say that Turkey has anything to fear from the aggressive power of Russia for twenty years to come? Well, but has Western Europe any greater cause to fear a Russian irruption upon her civilisation and peace? I answer again by a reference to facts. Russia, from the commencement of the war, is calculated, even by her friends, to have lost 300,000 choice soldiers. Towards making good that enormous loss, she has made eight conscriptions in two years. Already more than half her army consists of raw undisciplined levies. Already she has drained her population of fighting men to very near the limits of its capacity. What a ruinous strain she has been obliged to put upon her finances must be obvious at a glance. Her factories are all closed—her commerce is paralysed—her ports are blockaded—her resources used up. Everywhere she betrays signs of distress—the very desperation of her efforts shows how near, for all offensive purposes, she is to exhaustion. And now let me remind you that we entered upon this war for a public object, and a public object only. We undertook, in common with our Allies, to do battle for the safety of Europe from Russian aggression. Can any one pretend that if the war were to cease to-morrow Europe would be in any danger? I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that the power of Russia, for all offensive purposes, at least for another generation, has been broken. It is admitted that Turkey is safe—it is not pretended that Western Europe is insecure. Well, then, gentlemen, believing the facts to be as I have stated—believing the public ends of the war to have been accomplished—and having regard to the solemn declaration made by the Allies that they had no selfish nor sinister end in view—I declare on my conscience that I can find no good and sufficient reason for an indefinite prolongation of hostilities, and that I should rejoice in, and support, an immediate peace. I do not deny that it is in your power to impose upon the Government at St. Petersburg a profounder humiliation. I think it quite within the range of possibility for you to drive the Russian army out of the Crimea, to capture Nicolaieff and Cherson, and even to destroy Cronstadt. You may do all this, and more, if you are willing to pay the price for it. But I assert that it is unnecessary to the repose of Europe—and, being so, nothing can justify you in

incurring for yourselves and your posterity the frightful cost at which it must be purchased. I speak not now of money only, or of money's worth. But you cannot have these results without a frightful sacrifice of human life, without a long check to social and political progress, without a vast sum total of demoralisation. To the hot blood of excited passions, the sacrifice may appear small, and a readiness to offer it may look like patriotism; but the cool judgment of history will place things in a different light, will test our actions not by the brilliancy of our successes, but by the common advantages we have achieved for mankind. I will not proceed further in justification of my conclusions. I will not allude to the risks which you must run—risks which enter into the calculations of the most consummate generalship, and which none acquainted with the casualties of war would deem it reasonable to overlook. I will not dwell upon the possibility that whilst you are needlessly exhausting your resources in the pursuit of one enemy, another may be calculating his chances of getting the advantage of you, nor do more than suggest that before you have well done in the east, troubles may have been brewed for you in the west. But there is one glaring and undeniable fact to which I implore you, my constituents, to open your eyes and to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." You are called by what Jacob Omnium calls "the upper ten thousand," a noble people. You are lauded to the skies for your steadfastness. You are credited for your readiness to make great sacrifices, and to put up manfully with the drain which war has established on your resources. But has it never occurred to you that the said upper ten thousand, who count the higher places of rule their inheritance, who share amongst themselves all the lucrative places, all the patronage of Government, all the perquisites which come out of spending an extra 50,000,000*l.* a year—has it never occurred to you that the official system by which these men profit, although it is frightfully wasteful and ridiculously inefficient, is obstinately maintained and perpetuated? This system, in its several departments, is the organised machinery by which the Government works in carrying on the war; and the men and money you find them are the steam power necessary to keep it in motion. But is it necessary to remind the men of Rochdale that, where the machinery is defective in construction, rotten in materials, and worked by ignorant and incapable engineers, there will be an incalculable waste of moving power, perpetual break-downs, and an irregular performance of a *minimum* amount of work, at a maximum amount of cost? Well, but everybody knows, and none better than "the upper ten thousand," that the system at the Horse Guards, the War-office, the Ordnance, the Admiralty, has been proved to be most wasteful, defective, and inefficient, wholly unsuited to bear the strain of war. Well, what have this Government, representing the interest of "the upper ten thousand" and calling upon you to pour out your money and your blood like water for the prolongation of the war,—done in the way of grappling with and overhauling the notorious defects of this system? Have they shown any disposition to make the sacrifices which are necessary to carry on the war with vigour? Have they shown themselves ready to dismiss the incapable, to remove the obstructive, to get rid of the superfluous, and to employ and promote the meritorious, in spite of any cost which it might entail upon them in parliamentary influence, family connexions, official inconvenience, or personal vexation and annoyance? Take the establishment at the Horse Guards as an example, I am not here to calumniate Lord Hardinge. His ability to discharge the functions of commander-in-chief, and to administer the military affairs of this empire may be best judged of by those who serve under him. But what do I see under his administration? Why, I see that service in the ranks of the British army is so unpopular that the recruiting sergeant, even with a high pecuniary bounty to offer, makes but miserable progress. I see no steps taken, or, at any rate, very inadequate ones, to render the service attractive—no opening up to the rank and file of those paths which lead to the higher parts of their professional career—no watchful inspection and faithful record of the merits of every individual soldier—no distribution among them of individual honorary rewards—no mention of them by name in despatches home, however honourably distinguished—no promptitude in recognising and doing honour to heroic gallantry. I see army commissions disposed of by purchase, and officers of many years' standing, who have nothing but professional merit to recommend them, placed under the command of their richer and more favoured juniors. I see the British force in the Crimea officered through one campaign by old men, and at the close of the second campaign by lads; while in India and the colonies, I know there is more than an adequate supply of well-seasoned and thoroughly effective officers. I see shoals of well-to-do officers coming home on urgent and private affairs, ready here to watch the commission market, and to snatch from those who winter in the Crimea the first chances of promotion. I see staff officers, as usual, appropriating to themselves the chief rewards won by the valour of others. I see the storming party of the Redan repaid by the creation of three field-marshalships of almost fabulous age. (Laughter and applause.) In a word, I see that aristocratic connexion and money can carry all before them in the British army, and that military talent, scientific attainments, brilliant courage, unflinching devotedness to duty, are unable to make head in the competition. And while this stupid system is suffered to remain almost untouched, and is daily producing anomalies, the bare mention of which make every sensible Englishman blush for very shame—(applause)—I see the very men who might reform it, and who don't, calling upon you to carry on the war with the utmost vigour. Is this frightful official perversity apparent only in the administration of the army? Does it not pervade every department? Have we not had two comparatively useless expeditions to the Baltic before our Admiralty would admit that heavy ships cannot sail in shallow waters? (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, with all these things before my eyes, seeing the system of wasteful prodigality and utter inefficiency and incapacity exhibited in the conduct of the war—with all this before me, can I, as a reasonable man—seeing, I say, that the objects the Allies profess to have had in view have been accomplished by what they have done—can I, as a reasonable man, wish for a prolongation of hostilities, which means nothing more nor less than this, that those who have hitherto made something out of the extra fifty millions a

year may continue to make something for a considerable period in future? (Applause.) I know very well the difficulty and the danger there is in allowing ourselves to be run away with by mere sentiment in this matter. I desire as well as you do the diffusion of liberal institutions among the nations of Europe. I earnestly desire that they may gain their liberties, and be able to hold them. But instead of putting a chance in the way of the people, by the longer prolongation of the war, you are taking out of the way the little chance they possessed. Is Poland nearer to independent existence or the resumption of national life than she was twenty years ago? Is Hungary nearer to the regaining of her liberty and institutions, and her independent nationality, than she was five years ago, in consequence of this war? What are you doing? Why, you are bringing into active organisation all the armies of Europe. While you are doing this,—in fact, developing the military strength of their Governments,—how do you expect the people to have a better chance of making way in regard to liberal institutions? I do not believe you are accomplishing the objects you wished for on entering on this war. I believe the allied Governments have accomplished their objects. I consider the objects they professed accomplished when you went to war with the generous instinct in your heart that you might give liberty to the peoples of Europe. Have a fear that, instead of promoting civilisation abroad, there do not come back to you despotism at home. We have a specimen of that in the treatment of the Jersey refugees. When they silenced foreigners, they will silence opinion in the press. (Hear, hear.) For the press is quite as inconvenient to continental despots, as their own subjects are who have run away, and when they have silenced the press, they may combine to put down Parliament. But at any rate, do not you join in this unnatural warfare. Have your eyes open; don't be flattered into rushing with a crowd, pell-mell, for you know not what object, and to accomplish you know not what end. Do consider whether you are doing anything for the interests of humanity, in your strife for the prolongation of this war. If you are right, then I wish you may be also practically successful; and if I am right in the views I hold, these are the views which I shall act on in the next session of Parliament, if it is your pleasure to commit to me the honour of being your representative. (The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause.)

Mr. JAMES TWEEDALE said, Mr. Miall had made one clear avowal, namely, that he was not for peace at any price, such as the Friends—such as Mr. Bright, who, he believed, would not go to war with anybody if they entered his own mill. (Laughter.) Mr. Miall had voted against the two Turkish loans, and had given them a reason, but that reason was not satisfactory to him. The gist of Mr. Miall's speech was, that he did not concur in the war. He had said that the people of England in commencing the war, thought it would lead to the liberty of Poland, and the other nationalities; but added that the war was producing the reverse of this, by delaying it. Now he (the speaker) thought the war would tend to the liberty of the oppressed nationalities. ("Tell us how.") Well, Finland may be regained by Sweden. But what were we to do now? ("Lower floor," laughter.) Now, were we to have no guarantee for the future—granting that Turkey was safe? Were we to give back the Crimea, which we had conquered? ("We have not got it yet.") Were we to lay down our arms, unless Russia sued for peace? He was for continuing the war until Russia was humbled, and he believed that if the electors of Rochdale were canvassed, they would be for carrying on the war until Russia was humbled. He would therefore move:—

That having heard from Mr. Miall his views on the various topics of the day, this meeting is of opinion that the sentiments he holds on the war question are not those which are held by the majority of the electors and non-electors of Rochdale.

Mr. WILLIAM KAY seconded the resolution.

Mr. THOMAS LIVESY would propose an amendment. The war was not the most important question to the working classes. The question of the enfranchisement of the people ought to be the great question. Lord Palmerston was one of the most unscrupulous men in the country, and he knew that if the Government did not keep up the war, they would have the people knocking at the door of the House of Commons for the extension of their rights. Lord Palmerston was against the last Reform Bill, and he made use of the war as a means of throwing it out. If the war continued, the present small liberties of the people would be still further crippled. This was shown by his conduct with regard to the refugees of Jersey, who opposed the *coup d'état*. If the war cry were to go on, they would probably in the next session have an Alien Bill, and with it other restrictive measures. At a former meeting they were for war, but not this war; it was for a war to secure the liberty of the oppressed nationalities. He would ask what the country had gained by the war? Besides an army, a vast sum of money, which would have to come out of the blood and bones of working men. The last war brought misery and destitution, and this was doing the same. Would it not be far better to have a cheap loaf again on their tables? If the people of Rochdale wished to be deceived, he would not be one of their deceivers. He moved:—

That the people of Rochdale will sanction no war except a war which shall have for its avowed object the declaration of the nationality of Hungary, of Italy, and of Poland.

Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. HOWARD thought that if the war was abandoned now, it would have to be fought over again in ten years. (Hear, hear.) He disapproved of Mr. Miall's views on the war, and thought that upon them he did not represent the people of Rochdale.

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT would call their attention to the subject of how they acted in cases of difference of opinion with their former representative. For instance, many differed with Mr. S. Crawford on the Ten Hours' Bill, but they did not drive the matter to extremes, they took him for his general principles; and they had taken Mr. Miall for his general principles, and he should not like to see disunion in the

constituency upon this point. He concluded by urging on the meeting the importance of unanimity, and asked them to exercise the same generous forbearance which they had always heretofore displayed.

Mr. MIALL, in reply, said he intended to be exceedingly explicit, and he thought he had been so about the war. He was asked what would be his terms of peace. Was that the question to be put to him? Let him be told what were the objects for which they were fighting, and then he would be able to say what would satisfy him; but the great peculiarity of the present war was, that nobody knew what we were fighting for. If Russia was willing to restrict her power in the Black Sea, and to make regulations for the navigation of the Danube; if Russia conceded the objects for which the war was commenced, he should think it might then honourably cease. He objected to the prolongation of the war with Russia, because he thought that the safety of Turkey and of Europe might be secured in another way. That was a matter of opinion. But he was asked what guarantee should be required. The fact was, the man was down, and could not get up again, while the Allies stood over him. That was the guarantee. If they wished to have a paper guarantee, he had nothing to say on that subject, except that he did not think that was required for the repose of Europe.

Mr. TWEEDALE, in reply, disclaimed all intention of creating disunion in the borough.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment first, but did not declare the feeling of the meeting on it. He next put the motion, and declared that while those in the gallery were pretty equally divided upon it, the majority in the body of the hall was against it. Consequently the resolution was lost.

The CHAIRMAN having decided that Mr. Livesey's amendment was carried, GEORGE ASHWORTH, Esq., one of the Rochdale magistrates, came forward to propose the following resolution:—

That this meeting approves of the conduct of Edward Miall, Esq., during the last session of Parliament as the representative of Rochdale.

Mr. Ashworth expressed his cordial approval of the opinions given by Mr. Miall.

JOHN PETRIE, Esq., seconded the motion. He congratulated the electors on having such a representative as Mr. Miall, and passed a very high eulogium on Mr. Sharman Crawford, the former representative, whose conduct had been such as to earn for him the nickname of "Honest Crawford."

Mr. FRANCIS JOHNSON, the secretary of the Rochdale Licensed Victuallers' Association, came forward to ask Mr. Miall what were his views respecting the opening of the Crystal Palace and other places of recreation on the Sabbath-day, and he also desired him to explain why he did not vote on the second reading of the Sunday Beer Bill.

It appeared that Mr. Miall had previously by letter given the explanation required, and he expressed his willingness for the letter to be read to the meeting. Mr. Johnson read the letter, and afterwards a few words passed between him and Mr. Miall, and, as the latter gentleman conceived that his credibility was called in question, he declined further discussion.

Mr. TWEEDALE complained of the manner in which his motion and the amendment proposed by Mr. Livesey, had been put to the meeting.—The CHAIRMAN gave an explanation, which appeared to be satisfactory; and after a few words from Mr. LIVESY, the motion proposed by Mr. Ashworth was put to the meeting and carried almost unanimously.—Mr. MIALL acknowledged the compliment, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR.

There was a public dinner given on Thursday to the retiring Mayor of Oxford, when Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Henley spoke upon the war. The former gentleman, who was President of the Board of Trade under the Aberdeen Ministry, after placing the expenses of the war in a strong light—"it has cost us more public treasure in one year than we had saved in forty years of peace"—described the losses inflicted on Russia, and then laid down what he conceived to be the duty of England:—

I apprehend that there cannot be any difference of opinion at home as to our duty. Our duty is to give the most vigorous support to the Crown of England, shrinking from no sacrifice and sparing no exertion for the successful prosecution of the cause. . . . There can be no doubt that the feeling of this country is one of sincere desire for the earliest attainment of a safe, honourable, and satisfactory peace. . . . With regard to what these terms shall be, doubtless, terms of peace must vary with the events of war; but of this I am satisfied, that, as you went to war for objects of international law and for the vindication of public liberty, as you have conducted it with the highest and most exalted courage, so you will maintain it to the end in that same spirit; resolved to attain the objects for which you engaged in conflict and determined to maintain your cause. . . . I know not that it is possible for any of us to form a clear conception of the terms upon which peace may eventually be concluded, but of this I am sure, that whenever it shall be possible, whenever terms shall be offered which promise you that satisfaction for which you entered into the fight, it will be the duty of every man, whatever be his station, without reference to any other object, to let all the ends he aims at be his country's, his God's, and truth's, and with a single purpose, for the vindication of European liberty and the safety and honour of England, to determine upon the questions laid before him." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Henley said:—

No one pretends to say the causes of the war have ceased to exist, or that the future is secure. But if this country were to bring the war to a conclusion before it had good grounds for doing so, all the blood and all the treasure which had been spent (and this was not a little, as they had been reminded) would be wasted; and then, though he might not survive to witness it, many a man

present would live to see the fight begin over again, and as much more blood and treasure would have to be expended. (Cheers.)

Similar views were expressed by Colonel North, Mr. Harcourt, Lord Abingdon, and Mr. Langston.

On Monday evening, Mr. W. Williams met a large body of his constituents at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. He gave a satisfactory account of his parliamentary votes during the last session, prefaced with the following statement. He had, he said, in every instance acted to the best of his judgment and in strict conformity with the principles he had professed, and he had always been present, with the exception of five nights, when he was incapacitated by illness. Mr. Williams concluded by giving his opinion that the only way to secure a lasting peace was to carry on the war with vigour, and if they did so he believed it would not be long before they would establish it upon the safest and most honourable terms. (Cheers.) Various questions having been put by electors to Mr. Williams, and answered by him, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Doulton, seconded by Mr. Webber, and carried unanimously:—

That this meeting, having watched the public conduct of our representative, W. Williams, Esq., during the last session of Parliament, and having heard his explanations, expresses its full satisfaction and thanks for his exertions, which they believe have been productive of the most useful results.

Mr. Wise, M.P., was present at an entertainment given on Thursday evening by the Mayor of Stafford to the Aldermen and Town Councillors, &c., of the borough, and spoke to the toast of "The Members for the Borough." With respect to the war, he observed, "He should feel it his duty to give his support to Her Majesty's Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are engaged—(great cheering)—as in so doing he believed he should be carrying out the wishes of his constituents. ("Hear," and cheers.) It had been stated that General Canrobert went on a mission to Stockholm with a view to secure an alliance with that country; but he believed that the mission was of another kind, namely, to obtain the hand of a daughter of the King of Sweden for Prince Napoleon.

Sir James Anderson, M.P. for the Sterling Burghs, met his constituents on Monday week. He said he looked upon the present war as a war between despotism and liberty, and thought it deserved our support until such terms could be made as would be satisfactory to the country. (Loud cheers.) He thought the Peace Party, small as it was, had done a great deal to encourage the enemy. Sir James then proceeded to explain the views which led him to vote against Mr. Roebuck's committee, notwithstanding that with others he felt "honestly indignant" at the great want of administrative talent which characterised the proceedings of the Government. He then adverted to the Lord Advocate's Education Bill, which he had supported until he found that it was determined to retain in it the clause giving religious instruction "by the master," which he could not agree to, as "he could not see how, if they were to furnish public money for the teaching of the Presbyterian religion, they should not, upon the same principle, furnish it to Maynooth—an inconsistency he did not see how they could get rid of." A resolution of approval of Sir J. Anderson's parliamentary conduct was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. Henry Richard addressed a large meeting in Welsh, at Ebenezer Chapel, Swansea, on the war with Russia. He was listened to with the deepest attention for nearly two hours, after which, on the motion of the Rev. E. Jacob, minister of the place, a resolution in favour of stopping the war was unanimously adopted. On Thursday, Mr. Richard lectured in English at the Town Hall, Swansea, to a very large and most attentive audience; Evan Davies, Esq., President of the Normal College, in the chair. One or two slight questions were asked at the close, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried cordially and unanimously. On the 23rd, Mr. Richard lectured at the English Independent Chapel, Llanelly; Rev. David Rees in the chair. Here, also, the attendance was large and deeply interested, and the services of the lecturer acknowledged with hearty unanimity.

On Thursday and Friday, Nov. 22nd and 23rd, Mr. Samuel Bowly addressed two large meetings at Nottingham, where he was listened to with the most earnest attention. At the second meeting, an individual asked a question or two in the course of the lecture, but withdrew before the conclusion. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed, and responded to with an enthusiasm which evinced that a deep and favourable impression had been made on the audience.

On the 26th, there was a crowded meeting at the Town Hall, Coventry. Mr. Bowly was heard with interest, attention, and respect. At the close, a person at the bottom of the room attempted some opposition. The lecturer replied to his observations, which were unimportant, but no resolution was offered to the meeting.

On the 27th, there was a large and influential meeting at Leicester; John Ellis, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Bowly spoke for about two hours, and was listened to with the most marked attention; and after a vote of thanks, passed amid universal cheering, the meeting separated, evidently much impressed with what they had heard.

On the 28th, there was a meeting at the Town Hall, Worcester, crowded to excess. The lecturer was heard with uninterrupted attention. At the close, a gentleman spoke from the platform in opposition, and concluded by moving a resolution affirming the justice and necessity of the war. The lecturer replied, and then put the resolution to the meeting, which was lost by a very large majority, at least two to one.

The Rev. Arthur O'Neil, of Birmingham, has also delivered a series of most successful lectures against

the war at Kidderminster, Walsall, Stourbridge, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tunstall, Burslem, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Birmingham, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Cirencester. At all these places great sympathy was testified with the sentiments of the speaker, and his services everywhere most cordially and unanimously acknowledged.

THE WAR.

THE CRIMEA.

GRAND EXPLOSION IN THE CAMP.

The following is General Sir William Codrington's account of the recent explosion in the French siege train:—

On the 15th instant, about three, P.M., a terrific explosion shook the camp of the army and spread heavy destruction in the immediate neighbourhood of its force; even here, at head-quarters, two and a half miles perhaps distant, it burst open and broke windows, all felt the power of it, and the high column of smoke, with shells bursting in the midst and around it, told too well the cause, and showed the danger of all within its reach. It was not long before we were on the spot: to the sudden burst had succeeded a continued and dark drift of smoke, which told its tale of continued fire and of danger; constant bursting of shells was going on, and the ground was covered with bits of wood, musket balls, and splinters of shells from the first heavy explosion, which had strewn the ground with destruction, and killed and hurt very many people. One hundred thousand pounds of powder had exploded in the French siege train, set fire to all stores there, and to our neighbouring English park, where all was fiercely burning, whilst the tendency of the light air at first threatened a second and as serious an accident from powder, not eighty yards off, for the roof of the building had been damaged and the door blown in by the shock. Some general officers had fallen in and marched part of their divisions down, others sent some in fatigue, some with stretchers for the wounded, all exerted themselves with the French with an energy and disregard of danger that was admirable; blankets were taken to the exposed store, placed and wetted on the roof by water being passed up in buckets; the doors were covered with wet blankets and sandbags, and in a short time it was reported and looked safe, though the closeness of the fire and frequent explosions could not allow the feeling of security. Many detached though small fires were burning, and the ground of both the French and English parks, a space of 150 yards across, was a mass of large fires, some of fuel, some of huts, some of gun-carriages, boxes, handspikes, and rope. The fortunately light air had rather changed its direction, and by breaking up and dragging away things, a sort of lane was at last formed, the fires cut off, and gradually got under control, because confined to smaller though fierce fires, but manageable. I saw every one working well, and I know that French and English took live shells from the neighbourhood of danger to a more distant spot, and at a later period parties threw what earth the rocky soil could give upon the fires, and helped much to subdue them; all was safe about seven P.M., and a strong guard and working party posted for the night. The army was under arms the following morning before daylight, and everything being quiet, I ordered the divisions to turn in, and continue the working parties in the roads, which I had counter-ordered for that morning. The exploded powder store was situated in the ruins of some walls which had advantageously been made use of for the purpose of shelter; it had been the store of supply to the French attack on the Malakhoff front, and it contained the powder which had been brought back from their batteries. It is at the head of the ravine, which, as it gets towards Sebastopol, forms the steep and rocky valley of Ravin du Carénage. The Light Division was on the ground which it first took up in October, 1854; the Rifles on the right, then the 7th, the 33rd, and 23rd; on their left the 34th Regiment, which subsequently joined, was on the right front in advance; and the vacating of a spot of ground by the Sappers' camp, enabled me when commanding the division to place the Artillery and Small-arm Brigade on the immediate right of the Rifles. The French subsequently brought their main siege train and store to the position it has now for some time occupied. Daylight showed the damage. But the more important and sad part is the loss of life, and the wounded who have suffered. One officer and twenty non-commissioned officers and men killed, 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and men wounded, with 7 missing, show the sudden and fatal power of the shock, which not only destroyed in its immediate neighbourhood, but wounded, by shell and splinters, some at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The loss of our Allies is distressingly heavy.

The officer killed was Deputy-Assistant-Commissary Yellon. The officers wounded were Lieutenants F. C. Roberts and W. J. Dawson, of the Artillery; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary Hodds, of the Field Train Department; and Lieutenant W. H. Eccles and Assistant-Surgeon Reade, of the Rifle Brigade.

Reinforcements from Kamiesch and Eupatoria had on the 21st ult. raised the force of the Allies at Kertch and Yenikale to a strength of nearly 45,000 men. The chief concern of General Wrangel, commanding in the eastern extension of the Crimea, is to protect Arabat, which will be indispensable to the Russian Commissariat this winter.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the evening of the 18th ult.:—"Nothing remarkable in the Crimea. According to authentic accounts, it is only a small number of Turkish troops who have left Eupatoria. The European troops remain there, and the enemy are making great preparations for taking up winter quarters. There are only a few of the enemy's vessels of war in Kamiesch Bay and in the road of Sebastopol."

It is said that the allied ships are attacked by large worms which gnaw the wood, and menace the ships far more than have done the Russians. It seems that these worms are peculiar to these shores, and this eighth plague of Egypt extends all along the Crimea as far as Nicolaieff.

The case of Colonel Turr has occupied a good deal of attention—the conduct of Count Coronini being

condemned with more or less warmth according to the bias of the journalists. The *Globe* has endeavoured to soften the harsh features of the case, and the equally ministerial *Morning Post* takes the same course:—

At first blush (says the latter) this arbitrary proceeding on the territory of an ally appeared to be, on the part of Austria, a gross violation of the laws of nations, as well as an insult to England. The case was immediately brought before the law officers of the Crown. The result was, that as far as Turr was concerned, Bucharest was to him a place as dangerous as Vienna. Under these circumstances, the British Government cannot take up the case as though he were a British subject, or had been dealt with in open violation of the international law. This, however, did not make it the less certain or apparent that Austria has acted ill in not claiming Turr at our hands, instead of seeking him with such violence: and it is also plain that the insulting manner in which they treated a man who, whether a deserter or not, was commissioned by British authority, is calculated to throw disrespect on our name, unless some satisfactory explanation be offered. So much is this felt, that the French Government has backed the strong remonstrance which we have felt it our duty to make to the Cabinet of Vienna.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been addressed by Count Walewski to the diplomatic agents of France:—

Monsieur,—According to the intelligence which reaches me from many parts of Germany, the speech uttered by the Emperor on the occasion of the closing of the Universal Exposition has produced, as it was easy to foresee, a profound impression. Nevertheless, it has not been appreciated everywhere alike, and it has become the subject of diverse interpretations. It bears, however, but one, and the neutral States cannot mistake sentiments which it is evident they can only commend.

The Emperor has said that he desired a prompt and durable peace. I have not to dwell upon this declaration—it explains itself, and needs no commentary.

In addressing neutral States, in order to invite them to offer wishes in this sense with him, his Imperial Majesty has given sufficient evidence of the value which he attaches to their opinion, and of the part which he assigns to their influence in the march of events. Such, in fact, has been his manner of viewing their position from the commencement of the diplomatic conflict which preceded hostilities. The Emperor has always thought that if they had then more forcibly defined their opinions upon the subject in dispute, they would have exercised a salutary action upon the determinations of the Power that provoked the war. Their position has undergone no change in the eyes of his Imperial Majesty, and they can to-day, by a firm and decided attitude, hasten the denouement of a contest which, in his conviction, they might have prevented.

It is with this thought that the Emperor requests them to boldly make known their dispositions towards the belligerent Powers, and to put the weight of their opinion in the scales of the respective forces. This appeal, so well understood and so warmly received by an audience composed of representatives of all nations, is in truth but a solemn homage paid to the importance and the efficacy of the role devolving upon neutrals in the actual crisis.

(Signed) WALEWSKI.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We (*Shipping Gazette*) have heard from good authority that three parties who had entered into large contracts with Government for articles of necessity for carrying on the war have received notice to cease from any further prosecution of their contracts for three months, or until further notice.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has already opened a fund for the erection of a Church in Turkey, and, in the meantime, acting under the sanction of its president, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has resolved to send out, with all convenient despatch, two chaplains for the special benefit of the English sailors, shipping-agents, storekeepers, and other temporary residents at Constantinople and the neighbourhood.

The daily papers record the loss of another valuable life, sacrificed at the shrine of duty,—that of Mrs. Willoughby Moore, Lady Superintendent of the officers' hospital at Scutari. Mrs. Moore was the widow of that gallant soldier, Col. Willoughby Moore, who perished in the Europa, rather than forsake the burning ship so long as any of his men were in it. She went out this last summer with a band of nurses to organise and superintend a hospital at Scutari for sick and wounded officers, similar to those for the men under Miss Nightingale; and the unequivocal testimony of those who were under her care proves the zeal, the diligence, and the judgment evinced by this devoted lady in her sacred mission. A dysentery, which lasted three weeks, proved fatal.

Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons is to be an Admiral of the Blue during his command of the Black Sea fleet.

A Foreign-office notification, published in the *Gazette*, announces the raising of the blockade of the White Sea, on and from the 9th of October last.

It is reported, although not on good authority, that there are reasons for believing that the Russians under General Mouravieff have recrossed the Arpachai. The rumour of that General's insanity turns out to be unfounded. Selim Pasha has arrived at Erzeroum; where, it is said, he will be joined by 12,000 regulars; but this statement is not believed at Constantinople.

The *Gazette* of Friday publishes a despatch from Major Simmons, Her Majesty's Commissioner in the camp of Omar Pasha, describing the battle of Ingour. The account differs very little from that given last week. The loss of the Turks, he says, was 68 killed, 242 wounded, and 4 missing. The Russian loss had not then been ascertained, but up to noon of the 7th, 347 had been buried, of whom eight were officers, two of whom were said to be colonels. The prisoners report that there were eight battalions of infantry and a great number of Mingrelian militia

opposite the main ford. Omar Pasha had expressed the highest satisfaction at the conduct of the British officers. Lieut.-Colonel Ballard sustained a very heavy fire at the principal fort, about 100 yards wide, from noon until five P.M. Captain Cadell also rendered good service. The death of Captain Dymock was greatly deplored.

Cholera made its appearance at Scutari, in the middle of November. Between the 14th and 17th there were seventy-five deaths from cholera in the hospital, including the following officers: Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. McGregor, Acting Assistant-Surgeon Wood, and Dispenser Beveridge. The German patients were very numerous. When the mail left, on the 19th, the epidemic was diminishing. The total number of sick in the Scutari hospitals, on the 18th November, was 1,203; wounded, 25.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

Under date of Simferopol, 31st Oct. (12th Nov.), the Emperor Alexander addressed the following order to his troops:—

Brave soldiers of the army of the Crimea!—By my order of the day, of the 30th August last, I expressed to you the sentiments which filled my heart with sincere gratitude for your services, which have immortalised the glory of the defence of Sebastopol. But it did not suffice for my heart to thank you from a distance for the great acts of bravery and self-denial which even astonished your enemies, and which made you brave all those difficulties of nearly a year's siege.

Here, in the midst of you, I desired to say to you personally, how much benevolence and real affection I entertain for you. My interview with you has procured me inexpressible pleasure, and the brilliant condition in which I found all the troops of the army of the Crimea, after having inspected them, surpassed my expectations. I felt pleasure in beholding you, and in admiring you. I thank you, from my very soul, for your services, your exploits, and your bravery. They are guarantees for me that my brave army well knows how to uphold the glory of Russian arms, and to sacrifice itself for its faith, its Sovereign, and its country.

In commemoration of the celebrated and valorous defence of Sebastopol, I have instituted, especially for the troops who defended the fortifications, a silver medal, to be worn at the button-hole, with the riband of St. George.

May this sign be the certificate of merit for each, and inspire your future comrades with that sentiment of duty and honour which constitutes the unshakable foundation of the throne and country.

May the union upon this same medal of the name of my father, of imperishable memory, and myself, be a pledge to you of our sentiments, which are equally devoted to you, and may it perpetuate with you the inseparable memory of the Emperor Nicholas and of myself.

I am proud of you as he was. Like him, I place full confidence in your tried devotion, and in your zeal in the accomplishment of your duty. In his name and in my own I once more thank the brave defenders of Sebastopol. I thank the whole army.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

The Emperor also issued an address to Prince Gortschakoff expressive of his sincere "acknowledgments for his signal services." In that address he said: "Seeing the situation which nature has created at Sebastopol, falling back before the enemy step by step, and guided by the wise motives by which an experienced commander must be influenced, you have left the enemy but ruins dearly bought at the price of the blood which has been shed. Having withdrawn the troops by a way up to that time unknown, you are again ready to meet the foe and to fight him with the courage you have always displayed in leading your regiments to the field."

Russia is importing grain from Prussia; in Courland, Livonia, and Finland, the last harvest was insufficient for the wants of the inhabitants.

FRANCE.

According to the very latest accounts, the health of Queen Marie Amelie is decidedly better, and a good hope is entertained for the future.

The *Constitutionnel* questions the correctness of the report which has been circulated, to the effect that the French Government meditates a modification of the present tariff by abolishing the prohibitions which now exist, and by the establishment of a duty of 20 per cent. It suggests, however, the possibility of certain modifications being introduced by the Government, although they may not partake of so sweeping a nature as those erroneously ascribed to it.

The *Morning Advertiser*, the *Daily News*, and the evening papers of Tuesday, were all seized in Paris, in consequence of republishing the letter of M. Dumas, in which he states that the Government of Louis Napoleon has instituted proceedings against him for having made use of the expression, "My body is in Paris, but my heart is in Brussels and Jersey," meaning with the refugees, with whom that celebrated author deeply sympathises.

The Emperor of the French has subscribed 50*l.* to the fund for the erection of a monument to the late Marquis of Londonderry.

Official returns show that the number of foreigners and provincials who visited Paris during the Exhibition, amounted to 579,549 persons, 410,945 French, and 168,604 foreigners.

It is reported that Marshal Pelissier is coming home for the winter on sick leave.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S SPEECH.

The Prussian Chambers were opened by the King in person on Thursday. The following is an extract from his speech:—

Gentlemen,—The conflict between several European Powers is not yet at an end. Our fatherland, however,

continues to be the abode of peace. I trust in God that it will remain so, and that I shall succeed in preserving the honour and standing of Prussia, without inflicting upon our country the heavy sacrifices of war.

I am proud to say that I know of no people so well prepared for war, or more ready for sacrifices, than my own, whenever its honour or interest are really in danger. This proud consciousness, however, imposes upon me the duty, while abiding faithfully by obligations already contracted, not to enter into further engagements, the political and military liabilities of which are not to be estimated beforehand.

The attitude which Prussia, Austria, and the German Confederation have assumed by common consent, gives a solid security for the further maintenance of that independent position which, with upright good wishes for all and an impartial appreciation of circumstances, is equally conducive to the attainment of an equitable and lasting peace.

It is reported the servants of Herr Niebuhr and General Von Gerlach have been in the habit of stealing copies of telegraphic despatches and other documents, forwarded to the Prussian Foreign-office from St. Petersburg by Count Munster, and of making a market of their contents, through the medium of a retired Landwehr officer, who sold them to the French Ambassador. Among the papers seized at the house of Von Gerlach's servant, it is said, is the copy of a journal kept by his master registering the daily vacillations of the King on the subject of the Eastern question. But, lest secrets should become public, the Court have decided not to proceed against the thieves. It is stated that Von Gerlach kept a private spy upon the Prince of Prussia last summer, when the Prince made a tour of inspection in Westphalia, and that a copy of his report was laid before the King.

DISCOVERY OF A REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY IN ROME.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Rome, writing on the 24th ult., says: "Another of those fatal conspiracies of the Republican parties has, a few days since, been discovered and frustrated. The particulars of it have not transpired as yet. Arrests in great numbers are being made by day and by night, and so many 'compromised' are still untaken, that the police keep the matter as quiet as its importance admits of. One of the leaders in the conspiracy, indeed the chief, is a man named Mancini, who was convicted of capital crimes committed during the last republic in Rome, but affected insanity with such success as to completely gull the authorities, who sent him to the Bedlam at Rome. He made his escape from the mad-house some time ago, and has since that time been hiding in the house of a bell-founder. This bell-founder is himself an old defaulter. Murder on a grand scale, as an act of intimidation, was intended as the first step in the affair. The day fixed for making the grand coup was the coming 8th December, being the feast in honour of the Immaculate Conception, which is to be held with more than ordinary solemnity and splendour at the Lateran Basilica, as a finale or wind-up to the year of devotion and thanksgiving, celebrated all over the Catholic world, but especially in Rome."

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Advice, received since our last Number, still further remove the apprehension felt of a rupture with the United States. The *Times* New York correspondent says: "The tone of the English press was so warlike towards this country, while all was so peaceful here, that a day or two passed away before the matter was seriously discussed in the journals of America. Indeed, in the absence of positive knowledge, it was not easy to find, in anything known to the public, a reason for the serious apprehension of collision which seemed to pervade the English mind—an apprehension which has not been, and is not, participated in by the merchants and bankers of New York, or, so far as I can learn, by the Government of Washington. . . . I believe it a mistake to suppose that there has been any filibustering going on from these ports lately. I have made inquiries in various quarters, and am assured that there is none. The Administration has shown vigour, determination, and good sense in putting these expeditions down, so far, at least, as the Atlantic ports are concerned. I do not know so much about the Pacific ports, of which your San Francisco correspondent can tell you. But I can speak positively that in this port the district attorney, Mr. McKeon, has always been on the alert to enforce the neutrality laws, whether against Cuban or Central American expeditionists. When the present Administration came into power, the Cuban organisation was extensive, and well supplied with means, and hailed the new President as one under whose auspices its schemes were to be carried out. It has been destroyed without any open manifestation, and there has not been for some years a time when Cuban affairs were so quiet as now, as I am told. The Spanish Minister at Washington was so sensible of the energy with which this result was effected, that he wrote a letter to the consul in New York, directing him to thank Mr. McKeon (from whom he had himself received the first intelligence of the conspiracy), and assure that officer of his appreciation of the vigour with which he had enforced the law. The Kinney expedition, too, was checked by the forces of the United States till it wasted away of inanition, and ceased to be formidable. The only cause for the supposition of filibustering that I can find is the complaint made in October last against the barque Maury. But that complaint was withdrawn and reparation offered by the complainant, and the men who were supposed to be filibusters, turned out to be missionaries. Indeed, the Chamber of Commerce of this city have taken up the subject of the seizure of this barque, and have appointed a com-

mittee to inquire into the case. In the face of the hostile rumours from Europe, the tendency of the stock-market has been steadily upward."

The *Washington Union* (the official organ) writing on November 17, having given a positive denial to a statement in the *Times*, that in what the British Government itself did it had the sanction or encouragement of the American Minister in London, proceeds to say: "The despatches received by the steam-ship Pacific confirm the assurances that there is nothing whatever in the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States which need awaken a moment's solicitude on this side of the water, and that though the Central American question is a subject of earnest discussion and very serious difference on some points, yet that it is still a matter of negotiation; and that the despatch of the British fleet to the West India station was probably caused by the alarm produced by the British consul's mistake relative to the barque Maury."

"We learn," continues the *Union*, "that the official intelligence received from London by the Pacific gives assurance to our Government that the proposed British naval expedition has no reference to Central American matters, nor in any respect a purpose unfriendly to this country. In consequence of this, Commodore Paulding will proceed to the coast of Nicaragua, with only one ship, the Potomac, and in charge only of the general concerns of the United States in that quarter."

The extraordinary usurpation of Attorney-General Cushing, in interfering with the foreign affairs of the United States, has called forth rebukes from organs of his own party. Thus the *New York Evening Post* says: "We wish, for our part, that Mr. Cushing would confine himself to the duties of his office—for which, we would observe by the way, he has not too much capacity. Lately he has been usurping the functions of the Legislature and the Courts—he has been legislating and deciding on the subject of the equality of the States, on the pretext of a case supposed to be got up for the occasion. Cushing is Mr. Pierce's Congress and Supreme Court all in one."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that among the candidates who presented themselves a few days ago at Turin for admission to the diplomatic career, there was a young Israelite who was passed *nem. con.* for his excellent replies on the subject of concordata.

Mr. Henry Jackson, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, has just been appointed by his Government Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

The *Verona Gazette*, of the 25th Nov., contains a decree from Field-Marshal Radetzky, declaring the provincial delegations of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, which had hitherto only existed provisionally, to be a permanent institution.

"A dark cloud," says the *Gazette de Lyon*, "was seen on Monday afternoon to rest for some minutes over the Grande Rue of the Croix-Rouss. It then burst all at once; and a shower of inanimate insects, like small flies, fell from it for some moments."

According to intelligence received from Warsaw, the cancer under which Prince Paskiewitch is suffering makes such rapid progress, that there no longer remains much hope of saving him.

After long deliberation, the High Court of Justice of Denmark has declared itself competent to try the ex-Ministers. The trial has been appointed for the 15th December.

An Ultramontane journal, to resemble the *Univers* of Paris, is about to appear at Vienna.

Van Diemen's Land exists no longer, the Queen having acceded to a petition from the colony, praying that the name of Van Diemen's Land should be changed to that of "Tasmania."

The Barcelona manufacturers are raising a formidable opposition to the bill for relaxing the Spanish tariff. Marshal Espartero has told them that the Cortes would not decide anything relative to the bill concerning the tariffs without having previously heard the Catalonian commissioners.

The other day, a drama, entitled *Jane Eyre*, and founded upon the celebrated novel of that name, was performed with great success at the Theatre du Vaudeville, Brussels. This city was the scene of the last romance written by the lamented authoress.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Polish exiles in London, after attending the funeral service annually celebrated on the 29th November, in the Roman Catholic chapel, Sutton-street, for the repose of their countrymen who fell in the war of 1830, met at the rooms of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, further to celebrate this the twenty-fifth anniversary of the insurrection. They adopted resolutions declaring the determination of the Poles to persevere in their efforts to re-constitute Poland, and to support the Allies; and—"That it is the duty of Polish exiles, in return for the secure asylum and generous hospitality which the English and French nations have afforded them, to render the Allied Governments, in their righteous war against Russia, the efficient assistance which (in consequence of at least one-fourth of the Russian army being composed of Poles) Polish troops, officered by men of proved devotion to their country, can alone contribute; and therefore this meeting tenders its sincere thanks to the English Government for enabling the Poles to perform this service, by decreeing the formation of a distinct Polish corps under the command of Zamoyiski, a name illustrious in the annals of Poland."

Two other meetings were held in London, one in St. Martin's Hall; the other at Cowper-street.

Mr. P. A. Taylor presided at the former, and opened the proceedings in a speech very ably setting forth the relation of the Polish question to that of peace or war; and commenting with severity upon the expulsion of the refugees. A letter was read from Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, expressing their sympathies with Poland, but declaring that her best hopes were in herself. Mr. Beales, the Honorary Secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting, in celebrating the 25th anniversary of Poland's last struggle against Russia, desired to mingle with its expression of respectful sympathy for the past a strong feeling of hope in the future, and express its unshaken conviction that the safety of Europe, the success of the Allies, and the permanence of any peace depended upon the establishment of Polish nationality.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Epps, in a forcible and amusing speech. The doctor quoted a document of Count Pozzo de Borgo, explanatory of the high value Russia set upon her Polish conquests, and showed how necessary they were to her dominion over adjacent European states. One sentence, in which the doctor expressed a wish that the allied armies had been commanded by Omar Pasha, was immensely cheered.—Mr. J. Hamilton moved, and Mr. Chesson seconded, in speeches that were a good deal cheered, a rider to the resolution: "And this meeting, totally distrusting the policy of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and Lord Palmerston, believes that the present war, if continued upon the assumption that it may restore Poland to her independence, will prove 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.'"—Mr. Slack argued that the rider was incompatible with the resolution, and provoked a storm of hisses by alluding to the advocates of peace as "Cossacks of the Czar." Mr. Wilks thought the rider uncalled for, but defended its justice, and indignantly repelled the imputation of philo-Russianism. A working-man renewed the attack on the peace party, and was effectually answered by Mr. J. I. Lockhart. It being agreed that the rider should be put as a substantive proposition, the original resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Hamilton's lost by a small majority.—Mr. Elt moved, and Mr. R. Moore seconded, a resolution on the refugee question, which was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. E. Jones presided at the Cowper-street meeting, and a republican character was given to the demonstration.

On the same evening, a meeting was held in the Assembly-room of the Corn Exchange, Preston. The Rev. A. Birnie, who was warmly applauded throughout, moved the following resolution: "That this meeting warmly sympathises with the fate of Poland and her exiled sons, and is of opinion that any treaty of peace with Russia that does not provide for the re-establishment of that ancient kingdom will not afford sufficient guarantees for the peace of Europe in future." The motion was unanimously adopted, as was also a memorial praying Her Majesty to take effectual steps for the restoration of Poland.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.

The meeting held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, was of a most influential character. Peers, members of Parliament, and many persons distinguished in science, art, and philanthropy, crowded the platform. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE presided, and, in the course of an appropriate speech, said: "That it was proposed that a sum should be raised for the purpose of placing it in her hands, not to build a new hospital, but to establish a school for nurses, partly of a higher order than common, and partly of an ordinary character, who, when trained by her, may be sent forth to the various hospitals that may require their assistance. The execution of the plan would be left entirely to Miss Nightingale, assisted by a council of her own selection. 'That is a compliment the public ought to pay.' After this introduction, resolutions were moved and seconded by various gentlemen—the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir William Heathcote, Sir John Pakington, Sir James Clarke, Lord Stanley, Mr. Monckton Milnes, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Bracebridge, the Duke of Argyll, the Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, Lord Goderich, and Dr. Cumming.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT told some interesting facts respecting Miss Nightingale.

At the time when Miss Nightingale proceeded to the East, there was published, unintentionally—by what accident he knew not—a letter from him to Miss Nightingale, written with all the freedom of friendship and with all the urgency which the circumstances of the time imposed. In that letter he had taken a liberty with the names of Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge: without any previous consultation, he had said to Miss Nightingale, as a further inducement to her to undertake the task which he was urging upon her—"This I will answer for, Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge will go out with you;" and this he had said because he knew that in those two persons there existed such a feeling for the high and noble work, such an appreciation of and attachment to the virtues of Miss Nightingale, that he might safely answer for the conduct they would pursue. Other names there were, too, in this glorious band, which might also claim their gratitude; but where all had done so well it would be invidious to select individuals. Miss Nightingale's name was selected only because on her the chief weight of responsibility fell, and through her, therefore, it was that the deed of praise which had been achieved ought to be paid. . . . Some years ago he had seen her at the great Lutheran Hospital on the banks of the Rhine, near Dusseldorf—an establishment out of which no person was allowed to pass to practise as a nurse except after having gone through very severe examinations; and the superintendent of the hospital then told him, that since he had been at the head of it no person had ever passed

so distinguished an examination or had shown herself so thoroughly mistress of all she had to learn as Miss Nightingale. Moreover, he had no hesitation in saying that Miss Nightingale, in her present position, had exhibited greater power of organisation, a greater familiarity with details, while at the same time she took a comprehensive view of the general bearing of the subject, than had marked the conduct of any one connected with the hospitals during the present war. An anecdote which had lately been sent to him by a correspondent showed her great power over all with whom she came into contact. Here was the passage: "I have just heard such a pretty account from a soldier describing the comfort it was to see even Florence pass: 'She would speak to one and another, and nod and smile to a many more; but she couldn't do it to all, you know, for we lay there by hundreds; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again content.'" And his correspondent then very justly remarked, "What poetry there is in these men!" And again: "I think I told you of another, who said 'Before she came there was such cussin and swearin; but after that it was as holy as a church.'" He had been told, too, by eye-witnesses, that it was most singular to remark how, when men, frenzied, perhaps, by their wounds and disease, had worked themselves into a passionate refusal to submit to necessary operations, a few calm sentences of hers seemed at once to allay the storm, and the men would submit willingly to the painful ordeal they had to undergo. They could not pretend to offer to such a woman any recompense for her services without lowering their high standard. The only suitable mark of gratitude which could be shown her would be one which would testify the confidence of the English people in her energy, ability, and zeal. Great as was his friendship for Miss Nightingale, he should be merciless to her in one respect. The abilities which she had displayed could not again be allowed to slumber. So long as she lived her labours were marked out for her; the diamond had shown itself, and it must not be allowed to return to the mine. It was, perhaps, a concomitant disadvantage of all great geniuses, but during her mission at Scutari she had developed talents which must chain her to the oar for the rest of her life; and therefore it was that he hoped an enlarged field of labour would be provided for her, so that she might be enabled to rescue our hospitals from a great disadvantage under which they at present labour, to raise the system of nursing to a pitch of efficiency never before known here, and thus confer incalculable benefits on the country at large.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE hoped that the permanent improvement in the duty of attending the sick and wounded would be one of the benefits conferred on us by the war.—Sir JAMES CLARKE said that he had been acquainted with Miss Nightingale for many years; and he could bear the testimony of personal observation to the zeal and energy of her services in the cause of the poor: long before the war was thought of, he had known her to watch day and night by the bedside of the sick in this country.—Lord STANLEY described the arduous and unexciting character of the labours of Miss Nightingale, as contrasted with those of the soldier: in her case there was no splendid excitement, no laurels, nothing of what the world calls "glory."

One word more. The public had heard much of late about "urgent private affairs;" and it might well happen that those whom no danger could daunt, no difficulty dismay, would turn sick and weary from the tedium of a protracted exile: but Miss Nightingale had declared that, while the war lasted and the necessity for her services continued, and as long as her own health remained unimpaired, her "private affairs" should not become "urgent," and she would not abandon her self-imposed duty. (Enthusiastic applause.) That was an ennobling example, and one which it might be useful to contemplate whether in the Crimea or at home.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, while eulogising Miss Nightingale, bethought him of another who deserved honour. What praise could be too great for the widow of that gallant officer whose death was among the most tragic events of the war—that gentle and loving woman, now unhappily no more—Mrs. Moore—who, after the death of her husband, had devoted herself to the task which she believed that that husband would have most approved of, ministrations at the bedside of his wounded soldiers?

Dr. CUMMING said, he looked upon Miss Nightingale and those engaged with her in her labour of love as the noblest instruments to mitigate the natural anguish and inevitable bitterness of a war just in its obligation, glorious in its purpose, and inevitable in its necessity.

The resolutions adopted were as follow:—

1. That the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East, and the invaluable services rendered by them to the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people.
2. That it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, and to record the gratitude of the nation by a testimonial of a substantial character; and that, as she has expressed her unwillingness to accept any tribute designed for her own personal advantage, funds be raised to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants.
3. That to accomplish this object on a scale worthy of the nation, and honourable to Miss Nightingale, all classes be invited to contribute.
4. That the sums so collected be vested in trustees to be appointed by the committee, and applied for the purpose expressed in the second resolution, in such manner and under such regulations as Miss Nightingale shall from time to time approve; the subscribers having entire confidence in her experience, energy, and judgment.
5. That with a view to secure, under all circumstances, the appropriation of the funds raised to the purpose expressed in the second resolution, Miss Nightingale be requested to name a council (selected from the committee) to co-operate with her until her return to this country, or in the event of any suspension of her labours.

The sixth resolution appointed a committee of noblemen and gentlemen to carry the other five into effect.

Glasgow (says a contemporary) promises to be as fine a city as Edinburgh. The Unitarians have just built a chapel in pure Greek taste, with draped female figures to hold the gas lights. The Free Church has raised 40,000*l.* for a new Theological Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who passed the late examinations respectively:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—1855.—EXAMINATIONS FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Bompas, Henry Mason (scholarship), University Col.; Ashton, John Perkins, University Col.; Needham, Fred. Manning, University Col.; Heath, James, King's Col.

CLASSICS.—Stebbing, T. R. Rede (scholarship), King's Col.; Heath, James, King's Col.; Fielden, Thorp (equal), University Col.; Young, William, University Col.; Tidy, William Meymott, King's Col.; Bompas, Henry Mason, University Col.

CHEMISTRY.—Foster, George Carey (prize of books), University Col.; Whitaker, William, University Col.; Prout, Edward Stallybrass, New Col.; Herbert, Thomas Martin, Spring Hill Col.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—Gielgud, Adam John C. (prize of books), University Col.; Prout, Edward Stallybrass, New Col.; Harris, William Hetherington, University Col.; Herbert, Thomas Martin, Spring-hill Col.; Bompas, Henry Mason, University Col.; Nesbitt, Henry Arthur, University Col.; Jeffries, James, New Col.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.—Jeffries, James, New Col.

EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS.—Anthony Thomas, Spring-hill Col.; Berger, Theodore Thomas, King's Col.; Bull, William, Baptist Col., Bristol; Stebbing, Thomas Roscoe Rede, King's Col.

SECOND CLASS.—Barker, John Spencer, Spring-hill Col.; Jeffries, James, New Col.

M.B. SECOND EXAMINATION.—1855.

FIRST DIVISION.—Carpenter, Alfred, St. Thomas's Hospital; Evans, David Conway, King's College; Iliff, William Tiffin, Guy's Hospital; Mushet, William Boyd, University College; Pardey, Charles, King's College; Power, Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Smith, Frederick Porter, King's College; Thornton, James Howard, B.A., King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Footman, John, University Col.; Mantell, Riners, London Hospital; Pittock, George Mayris, Guy's Hospital; Powell, Frank, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Scurrah, John Dewherst, University Col.; Siordet, James Lewis, University College.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—Power, Henry (Scholarship and Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Pardey, Charles (Gold Medal), King's College.

SURGERY.—Power, Henry (Scholarship and Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Iliff, William Tiffin (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital; Pardey, Charles, King's College; Thornton, James Howard, B.A., King's College; Mushet, William Boyd, University College.

MEDICINE.—Evans, David Conway (Scholarship and Gold Medal), King's College; Mushet, William Boyd (Gold Medal), University College; Iliff, William Tiffin, Guy's Hospital; Power, Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

MIDWIFERY.—Pardey, Charles, King's College; Power, Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Mushet, William Boyd, University College.

M.D.—EXAMINATION.—1855.

FIRST DIVISION.—Black, Cornelius, Edinb. Sch. of Medicine; Buchanan, George, B.A., University Col.; Evans, Evan, University Col.; Fox, Wilson, B.A., University Col.; Headland, Fred. Wm., B.A., King's Col.; Hewitt, Wm. Morse Graily, University Col.; Hillier, Thomas, B.A., University Col.; Jordan, Robert Coane Roberts, King's Col.; Monckton, David Henry, King's Col.; Penny, James Champion, St. George's Hospital; Silvester, Henry Robert, B.A., King's Col.; Trouncer, John Henry, University Col.

Lord Hobart writes to the *Times* respecting the Dressmakers' Home: "It is as unnecessary as it would be painful to dwell on the temptations which beset the life of a young milliner who is unable to remain at home in the evening, and who has no place to which she can resort for friendly conversation or rational amusement. With a view to the abatement of this evil, a house has recently been opened at No. 2, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, for the reception of that class of dressmakers who are termed 'day-workers.' In this establishment any young person of this class may have a bed, the use of a common sitting room and library, and of a kitchen fire for 2*s.* per week. The house is comfortably and cleanly furnished, and its whole arrangements are under the immediate direction of a lady who has been very carefully selected for the purpose."

The difficulty hitherto experienced with the compass in iron ships, has, it is said, been successfully removed by a discovery of Mr. J. M. Hyde, of the Cumberland Ironworks, Bristol, who has been for the last ten years engaged in the investigation of this important subject. There is now, and has been for some time past, trading between Liverpool and Bristol a screw steamer called the *Athlete*, built by Messrs. J. M. Hyde and Co., having no practical error in the compass, and therefore requiring no permanent magnets for correction. This desideratum has been accomplished in the construction of the ship, the arrangement being such that the compass is placed in a neutral position, where the magnetism of the iron in the after end of the ship is balanced. The vessel is open to the inspection of practical and scientific men.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1855.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The rumours respecting peace negotiations gather strength. The current report is that Austria has proposed a basis of negotiation to England and France, and that the latter Government is disposed to view the proposal favourably. Yesterday's *Morning Post* contained an article, with all the consequence which double leads can convey, relative to the resumed negotiations. "If the move which Austria is making towards negotiations (said the Palmerstonian organ) have for object the attainment of terms so satisfactory as these, and if she be ready, as Sweden and Denmark are, to give her verdict in our favour, and, when need arises, to enforce that verdict—then are the Western Powers bound to give heed to overtures which carry on their face no uncertain semblance—no diplomatic chicanery, but which are open, distinct, and honest."

The *Times* Paris correspondent, who has for several days given prominence to the reports relative to Austrian proposals, is again silent. The *Daily News* correspondent, however, says:—

Although I fully expect that within the next few days the prospects of a speedy settlement will be represented as resting on such plausible grounds that the general public may probably be induced to believe that peace is really at hand, the French and English Governments know perfectly well that there is no chance of any such result from the present *pour-parlers*. I do not know what may be the precise shape of the propositions backed by Germany to which the Allies think it politic to pay respectful attention; but of this I am certain, that their fixed resolution is, while still professing to be ready to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points, to maintain such a position in the Black Sea for some time to come as the Czar has not the least idea of consenting to.

The *Advertiser* of this morning contains the same story relative to negotiations, and the terms proposed by Austria, but denounces them as insufficient—calling for an indemnity for the expenses of the war. After giving various extracts from its daily contemporaries, the *Telegraph* of this morning comes to this conclusion: "It will be seen, by the above extracts from the columns of our contemporaries, that every day more and more confirms the genuineness of our early and exclusive information."

A Cabinet Council will be held at the Foreign Office to-morrow (Thursday.)

The Duke of Newcastle has arrived in Paris from the Crimea and Circassia, and is expected in London this week.

St. Petersburg letters of the 25th November state that the Neva was full of ice, and that a heavy fall of snow had occurred during the preceding night. At Riga, on the 26th November, passengers could walk across the frozen river.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that a grand council of war is convoked. All the Arch-dukes, with Generals Paniutin, Berg, Sievers, and Grabbe, and all the admirals, except those employed in the South, are summoned to attend.

General Canrobert arrived in Paris on Monday night, on his return from his mission to Sweden and Denmark. A Paris correspondent of the *Emancipation* of Brussels affirms that the General has succeeded at Copenhagen as well as Stockholm, but says at the same time that he was not instructed to ask so much from the King of Denmark as from the King of Sweden.

Correspondence from Constantinople states that Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe has protested energetically against the late arrest of Colonel Turr by the Austrian commander at Bucharest. The Porte also has expressed itself to the Austrian Minister at Constantinople as deeply aggrieved by this outrage. It appears from the *Ost Deutsche Post* that on the 30th ult. Colonel Turr was in prison at Cronstadt and that a council of war had pronounced his sentence.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Most of the samples of English wheat in to-day's market were the refuse of Monday's supply—the fresh arrivals being trifling. All kinds met a dull sale, but we have no change to notice in prices. There was scarcely any inquiry for foreign wheat—the supply of which was very moderate—at Monday's currency. Fine barley realised full prices; but inferior qualities were a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Malt moved off slowly, on former terms. The oat trade ruled dull, and prices were barely supported. Beans, peas, and flour, changed hands slowly.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

English: Wheat, 870. Barley, 1,380. Malt, 1,270. Oats, 50. Flour, 920.

Foreign: Wheat, 690. Oats, 1,960. Flour, 100 sacks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Wm. Burnett."—We have great faith in the power of "a word in season"—not much in the best of words indiscriminately uttered. However, we see no sufficient reason for condemning the plan he broaches, and, perhaps, experience alone can determine how far it will prove useful.

"Charles Haward."—With great deference and respect we must decline a discussion of the question of "Currency Reform" at the present moment.

"T. N." (Plymouth).—We are unable to comply with any of his requests. We do not preserve rejected communications.

"G. S."—We really cannot find room for such immoderately long letters. Our correspondents never stand so good a chance of having their communications inserted in our columns, as when they are brief, terse, and to the point.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1855.

SUMMARY.

THE rumours of renewed negotiations, which prevail so extensively in London and Paris, are assuming a tangible form. The most authentic-looking statement is, that Austria, having been made acquainted with the terms of peace to which the Allies are willing to assent, has notified her intention to propose them to Russia, and in case of their rejection, to join the coalition against Russia, which will then include Sweden, Denmark, and probably other Powers. On the other hand, a well-informed Belgian journal, which receives much authentic information from Paris, states that the Czar himself has transmitted overtures to the Court of Vienna. It is remarkable that the *Morning Post*, which may be said to be Lord Palmerston's shadow, though writing against premature negotiations, admits, in a kind of semi official article, that Austria has made overtures which are "open, distinct, and honest." The agreement in the terms as shadowed forth in all the journals which speculate on the subject is not a little singular and note-worthy. The two great difficulties that affect renewed negotiations are probably these:—first, the extent to which Austria is prepared to support the coalition, in case Russia refuses her overtures; and, secondly, the objection which the Czar is likely to make, not so much to the Euxine becoming exclusively a commercial sea, as that any of his seaports and fortresses now in possession of the Allies, shall be held by them for any length of time by way of guarantee. But there is also negative evidence that negotiations are being actively pushed forward. General Canrobert, for instance, returns from the North, without any new treaty in his pocket; having probably obtained nothing more than the moral adhesion of

Sweden and Denmark; while firms that have taken large contracts for supplying war matériel or provisions to Government have received orders to suspend their execution.

Every one who would see the direction of the political current in the upper regions, must watch the Weathercock of the press. It is now in a state of violent agitation, symptomatic of some exciting cause. To drop metaphor, the *Times* of this morning, whether stimulated by Kossuth's last article in the *Atlas*, or moved by some invisible agency, discovers that the conduct of the war, on the part of the Allies, since the fall of Southern Sebastopol has been simply a make-believe—"a miserable and ludicrous fifth act to the great and glorious tragedy." It is complained that the main army of the Allies, "after a series of objectless manœuvres, finds itself, after a wilful waste of ten invaluable weeks, just where it was when the Malakhoff fell into its power." "Meanwhile our fleet is coming home; our marines—a force fully equal to any we possess—are being landed in England; the Imperial Guard has returned to France; Malta, Scutari, and Pera are looking forward to a winter enlivened by the presence of many a Crimean hero; and our cavalry, having done nothing at the camp, are about to repeat the same process in the suburbs of Constantinople. Road-making and hut-building have been the occupation of the victors during the best season of the year, and the sterner pursuits of war are agreeably relieved by theatricals and steeplechases." "We talk at home of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and here everybody is in earnest; but since the 8th of September, that great business seems to have stood entirely still." The blame is laid upon the shoulders of Marshal Pelissier and his superiors. In the following strain the leading journal gives vent to its long-pent-up discontent:—

There is hardly any enterprise in which the French General had not a fair chance of success, or in which, had he failed, we should have ventured to blame him; but to attempt nothing at all—to waste two months and a half of valuable time in utter inaction—to give the enemy time to recover and the enthusiasm of his own troops time to evaporate—to stand on the defensive when a thousand means of offensive warfare were open to him—to play a losing game when a winning one was in his hands, are faults so grave that we can no longer keep silence, or pretend to acquiesce in the propriety of a line of conduct so fatal to our troops and so inglorious to our arms.

Were consistency at all a question with the *Times*, we might reasonably ask why it has taken so long to discover what every one else has for weeks past been convinced of? Why does the *Times* speak out so savagely at the present moment? Is it not a confirmation of all that is said as to the activity of negotiations for peace?

Whatever doubt may hang over the rumours of pacific negotiations with Russia, there is, happily, none as to the amicable disposition of our Transatlantic cousins. The hubbub created here by the agency of the *Times*, and especially by the reinforcement of our West India fleet, caused surprise and almost incredulity on the other side of the Atlantic. Both Governments seem to have taken up a false position, the Washington Cabinet, by their needlessly severe despatches, and chiefly by the assumptions of Mr. Cushing, their Attorney-General; Lord Palmerston's Government by that mysterious sending of war ships to the American coast. But, seeing that the American press and Government snub Mr. Cushing for meddling with matters which do not concern him, that the explanation given by our Foreign Secretary, relative to the reinforcement of a fleet, is satisfactory, and that we are assured on the authority of an English correspondent in New York that President Pierce's Administration "has shown vigour, determination, and good sense in putting down Filibustering expeditions," there is little ground for apprehension. Such is the assurance of the official organ at Washington, which states that the only question of difficulty between the two States is that of Central America, and that it is now the subject of active negotiation. Meanwhile the President will soon deliver his annual message, which will give us more authentic information.—The late elections do not appear to have yielded any very decisive results, except the triumph of Know-Nothingism. The stronger section of this strange organisation have issued a programme which includes the following tests to be taken by all officials:—"That he will abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance. That he will abstain from and discourage the agitation of the slavery question." The great battle of the Congressional Session is likely to be fought on the question of admitting Kansas into the Union as a free or slave State.

Mr. Cardwell, at Oxford.—Mr. Wise, at Stafford.—Mr. Williams, at Lambeth.—and Mr. Miall, at Rochdale.—have during the past week kept up the invaluable usage of annual settlements between representatives and constituents. In each case, the war was of course a promi-

nent topic, and in Lambeth and Rochdale it was the subject of a special resolution. Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Wise were let off with the general declaration of willingness to go on fighting until peace came of itself—but Mr. Miall advocated pacific efforts, and Mr. Williams was brought to define his view of the proper objects of the war. At Rochdale, the resolution—proposed as an amendment—declared that the people would sanction no war but one for the nationalities; the Lambeth meeting only called upon Government to take that course. At one of the several Polish meetings held on Thursday, the Rochdale view was put forward, but without numerical success. In the provinces, it will be seen, a vigorous peace agitation is being prosecuted.

Notwithstanding the pacific intentions attributed to the King of Sardinia, his visit has naturally evoked utterances that will be taken to be wholly for war. On his landing at Dover, he was welcomed there more as the enemy of Russia than as the friend of his own people. On Saturday he was shown over our arsenals at Woolwich, and treated to an artillery review. On Monday, he went to Portsmouth—admired the ships afloat and in dock—and received an address which, defiant of our Queen's English, described the Allies as intending to "overthrow" aggression and aggrandisement. Yesterday, he drove at a provoking pace from Buckingham Palace to Guildhall, through streets extensively hung with flags, and crowds ready enough to cheer him, had they been permitted only a glimpse of his face. Of the two addresses presented in the Guildhall, one had the coolness to set down the object of the war as the "guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights!"

The Nightingale Testimonial has been the occasion of a meeting as superior in its interest to ordinary public meetings, as the testimonial is itself an expression of more than ordinary emotion. The Duke of Cambridge appropriately presided, and Mr. Sidney Herbert had an appropriately prominent share in the proceedings. The Marquis of Lansdowne represented the old nobility—Lords Stanley and Goderich, the new patrician order. The City was present in the person of its Lord Mayor—the clergy in that of Dr. Cumming—and the medical profession in Sir James Clark. The additional explanations furnished of the purpose to which the fund is to be applied, strengthen, if not Miss Nightingale's claim upon our admiration, our confidence in her wisdom.—A smaller but not unimportant meeting, has also been held to promote a memorial to the late Joseph Hume. It came out in one of the speeches that the veteran and self-denying Radical was not altogether indifferent to the prizes for which he refused to cringe or crowd. He would have liked to be a Privy Councillor! The wish does him no dishonour, but reflects strongly upon the sincerity of the statesmen who gravely carried up to his drawing-room a portrait painted by subscription. When his strength was visibly spent, they anointed him with praise,—but while he had yet power with the people, they would not allow him to be even a titular adviser of the sovereign.

RUMOURS OF PEACE.

THE political atmosphere is just now pervaded by a strong aroma of coming peace. From what particular source it arises remains as yet unknown, but it is scarcely possible to sniff the air without being conscious of a great, recent, and somewhat sudden change. The tone of the daily journals is all at once altered. Foreign correspondents retail, on "the highest authority," scraps of information which are strongly tinged with pacific hues. Slashing articles are at a discount. Distinct terms, such as the Allies might honourably accept, are now mentioned and discussed. Once more we are coming back to more moderate counsels—once more it is avowed that it never has been the object of the allied Powers "to inflict humiliation, or, indeed, to indulge in vindictive or selfish feeling. They have contended for the law of Europe, and they will be content with such guarantees as will establish the supremacy of the law of Europe." So far, then, there is matter for congratulation.

We have not the smallest doubt that there have been, for some time past, active interchanges of diplomatic communications on the subject of peace. We have as little doubt that the majority of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet differ with the Premier as to the importance to be attached to such communications. It is impossible to ascertain how far the dispositions of the Emperor of Russia are represented in the efforts now being made to bring the war to a close. But we can hardly imagine that Austria, and much less Prussia, would submit to the Western Powers any basis of pacification which they had reason to suspect would be ultimately rejected by Russia. It seems pretty certain, moreover, that the proposals which represent the views of the German Courts, are such as commend themselves to the judgment of the Emperor of the French. What they are precisely can only

be guessed at, but there is ground for believing that the main feature of them consists in a neutralisation of the Black Sea. Should this prove to be the case, and should Russia be willing to negotiate on this basis, we can see no insurmountable barrier in the way of a speedy and durable peace.

All these circumstances being taken into account, it is hardly surprising that some sensation should have been excited, even in London, by an article published yesterday in the *Daily Telegraph*. It is not to that quarter that the public has been accustomed to look for exclusive information; and yet the article in question was penned with such confidence, and wore such an air of *raisonnement*, that many shrewd politicians have supposed there may be something in it. The *Daily Telegraph*, then, states "upon authority which is unquestionable, and derived from exclusive sources of official information," that Lord Palmerston has intimated his intention to resign at an early period, which resignation Her Majesty has also signified her intention to accept. The reason assigned for his Lordship's retirement, who is to be accompanied in that step by two or three other Ministers, is that the Queen disapproves of the proposal of Lord Palmerston to precipitate a dissolution of Parliament. Lord John Russell, it is said, has been a guest of Her Majesty at Windsor, and, not improbably, will be called upon to reconstruct a Cabinet "commensurate with the progressive spirit of the age in which we live." These changes, it is intimated, will not be carried into effect, until the arrangements necessarily consequent upon them have been completed. Thus far, we may add, the information offered to the public tallies in several particulars with what we have derived from independent and trustworthy sources. But we are not in a position to pronounce an opinion on the probability of what follows.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that terms of peace have been tendered by Russia, which are approved by the Emperor of the French, and backed by Austria. Sebastopol, according to this authority, will not be razed to the ground, the Czar agreeing to maintain no naval force whatever in the Black Sea, and the Allies, on their part, pledging themselves that the Dardanelles shall not be passed by the ships of war of any nation. Austria is to evacuate the Principalities, and the allied Powers are to evacuate the Crimea, "Sebastopol remaining to Russia intact as a free port, open to the commerce of the world." It is added, that the visit of the King of Sardinia to the Tuileries and St. James's has facilitated the negotiations for peace, "with which object in view the Royal visit of Victor Emmanuel was entirely and solely undertaken at a period of the year most disadvantageous to the shattered health of that illustrious monarch."

We should be extremely glad to credit this statement if we could—but we regret to be obliged to confess that the sentence we have printed in italics, destroys, in our view, the authenticity of the entire story. The arrangements for the visit of Victor Emmanuel to Paris and London were completed and announced so long ago, that it is impossible to ascribe that visit to negotiations which must have been commenced, or, at least, so far matured, at a much later date. We have reason to believe, it is true, that diplomacy has been busy for a much longer period than the British public have been led to suspect—but we cannot imagine that it had made such progress at the time when the King of Sardinia's visit was definitively fixed, as to exercise the slightest influence on his movements, much less to have been the sole cause of them. And if this exclusive piece of information is found to fail in one of its main points, we are obliged to regard the whole as having no weightier authority than a series of clever guesses artistically pieced together.

The article, however, whether authentic or fictitious, has not been wholly without value. The reception it met with convinces us that the British public are not so wholly abandoned to the sway of warlike passions, that they would resent the acceptance of such terms of peace as would vindicate the public law of Europe. Those who insist on driving Russia out of the Crimea, on dismembering the Russian empire, on restoring Finland to Sweden, and on reconstituting Poland, on the ground of compelling the thief to restore his stolen goods, may always raise a cheer in their favour, in the absence of definite proposals of a more moderate kind—but we are quite certain that whenever Russia shall signify her disposition to give to Europe a palpable pledge of her sincere intention to hold herself amenable in future to public law, and to abandon her aggressive policy, the people of this country will hail with acclamation the resolution of their Government to sheathe the sword. The truth is, we are much more bellicose in words than in heart—and were the question of "peace or no peace" to be decided by ballot, we have no doubt whatever that the result would be in startling

contrast to the tone of feeling represented by the press, and exhibited at public meetings.

A WELCOME WITHOUT SHAME.

It is, unhappily, not superfluous to justify the noisy welcome which, from church steeples and multitudinous voices, greets the visit of a foreign monarch to the capital of the British Empire. Frequent as have been occasions of the like kind,—and almost invariably as popular enthusiasm, more or less genuine, has been thereby excited,—we hardly remember one in which our comment was not, perforce of a conscience that sometimes sets us unpleasant tasks, rather a rebuke than a congratulation. We cannot forget that along the great thoroughfare which Victor Emmanuel has just traversed, only a few months since Louis Napoleon passed, and amidst far more imposing signs of honour, if not of welcome; and that but four years ago, Louis Kossuth was borne up that same historic highway, the hero of an ovation such as kings might cheaply purchase with their crowns. It is the more pleasant that we can, to-day, salute the guest of our Sovereign as a worthy object of honour from the people.

Alike as the monarch and the man, for all that we know of him, do we respect the present King of Sardinia. There is no one of the sovereigns of Europe who has such claims as he at once on private sympathy and public esteem. The eldest son of that Charles Albert who ruined the Italian cause by his weakness or insincerity—the husband of a Princess of that House of Hapsburg which is infamous for falsehood and cruelty—a member of that Roman Catholic Church which forces men to forget whatever it has of good, in protest against its overmastering evils—Victor Emmanuel is, nevertheless, notably a man of truth and honesty; firm to his word, and humane in his disposition; a determined opponent to priestly usurpation, yet gratefully appreciative of those spiritual influences which temper human hearts to their lot of duty or of sorrow. He inherited, when not yet thirty years old, a throne vacated on the field of battle, and rocked by the opposing forces of war and revolution. He saw his father flee away, discredited and broken-hearted, to die in exile. He saw his people in arms against the peace which he deemed it of vital importance to conclude at once with the victorious enemy. He saw the forces which had failed to expel the Austrians from Lombardy, employed to reduce the Republicans of Genoa. He saw the Ministers whom he honoured for genius and patriotism, defeated in the Parliament which a bold, bad King would have destroyed—to which an amiable but feeble King would have succumbed. He twice appealed to his subjects, according to the Constitution which he had sworn to observe,—and they appreciated his honesty, if not his purpose. He thus failed to save Rome from Louis Napoleon, but he did save Piedmont from the Austrian. He guided her safely through the revolutionary tempest of 1849,—and presented, at the close of a half-century of peninsular vicissitude, the solitary example of a prince who had bravely fought in an unsuccessful and delusive war of Italian independence, honestly settling the bases of domestic liberty and prosperously cultivating the arts of peace.

In nothing is he more deserving, or more secure, of English admiration, than in his struggle with the powers of the Papal Court. The most enlightened, if not the least Catholic, part of Italy was overrun by ecclesiastical institutions. Priests and monks, like a locust swarm, darkened the air and devoured the fields of Piedmont. A large proportion of the soil and of the offices of the country were in their hands. The Church and monastery grew fat, while the public service starved,—and the youth of the nation was held in a spiritual bondage that mocked all hopes of social progress. Whether the King or his Ministers was first in resolving to grapple with this double evil, we know not; but that a pupil of the Jesuits, and a marriage connexion of Austria, should even consent to the resolve, is highly to his honour. The attempts of the Government to secularise the law of marriage and a portion of the revenues of the Church, provoked a controversy which it is fashionable, but unjust, to compare with that of our own Henry and Becket—for in that case the King was a passionate tyrant, and the prelate a popular martyr. The world has watched this modern struggle with an interest which no mediæval quarrel could excite; and its issue is of a sort not to be reversed. Sustained by the entire body of his people, Victor Emmanuel has dared even the ulterior terrors of the priesthood—has seen his brother, his mother, and his wife, instigated to those assaults upon his will to resist which is more than "resisting unto blood;" has seen those near relatives stricken down by death, and heard the bitter moral pointed by tongues as cruel as impious; and yet has not forborne to break the Papal yoke from the neck of a nation which may,

perchance, solve the problem of the compatibility of the Catholic religion with political liberty,—or, better still, anticipate older and greater states in the separate enfranchisement of faith and of citizenship.

We dissent from the congratulations so freely and, as we think, prematurely, offered to Victor Emmanuel, on having allied his country with the two great Powers of the West, in defence of Ottoman independence. Except with a view to territorial aggrandisement,—the masters of Genoa having some sort of interest in the Crimea,—or with a view to raise Piedmont in the scale of nations, by voluntary co-operation in the vindication of public law,—he could have nothing to do with the quarrel; and had surely sufficient domestic reasons for keeping out of it. He has, moreover, in this instance, put himself at variance with no inconsiderable portion of his own people. It is said, however, that he has already discovered the uselessness of prosecuting the contest—and is in truth on an errand of peace from Paris to London. If these be, indeed, his views and aims, we shall have not only nothing to regret in that we have welcomed him to our shores, but we shall remember his visit as an omen, if not as a cause, of the return of European tranquillity, and the recommencement of domestic progress.

A FRENCHMAN ON ENGLAND AND HER DESTINY.

THE aphorism which describes the judgment of foreign contemporaries as an anticipation of that of a people's own posterity, is wanting in discrimination. It was only the other day that one of our popular periodicals reproduced a French sketch of English artisans, too unlike for a caricature, but not too ridiculous to be sincere; and we all remember the lively misdescriptions which M. Lemoine gravely furnished to the *Journal des Debats* during the Great Exhibition. Our own authors of a "Hand-book to Paris," or of "Life in the United States," are nearly equal blunderers—only less absurd, because less brilliant. And Americans, in their turn, make up by sins against good taste for the greater accuracy attributable to their shrewdness. But set down an English politician to describe the foreign policy of America, an American to describe that of England, or a Frenchman to describe both, and the chances are many in favour of a far more searching and truthful representation than either could have given of the foreign policy of his own country. An exception should also be made in favour of those "domestic institutions" which are peculiar to a people:—on slavery in America, on pauperism in England, on the division of landed property in France,—a foreigner may form sounder conclusions than a native. It is where the observer is either disinterested, or just sharpened by a feeling of rivalry which is not enmity, that a true and decided judgment is to be expected. He is then an eye that looks inward—a conscience that speaks from without.

Count Montalembert, the brightest ornament of the Legitimist and Church parties in France, has just produced an article on "England and her Destiny," in writing which he seems to have been partially guided by the distinction we have drawn, and to err only when he neglects that distinction. He proposes the question, "What will become of England?" as one everywhere asked, and of supreme anxiety to "the few who still profess the worship of liberty and the dignity of human nature." He declares that her downfall is eagerly predicted by adversaries whose number is on the increase—by the slaves of that barbarous absolutism which she defies, and the votaries of those passions which she restrains—and that not a few of those who believe on and love her, begin to apprehend a day "when the chorus of courtiers and demagogues, of fanatical minds and servile souls, of the ruined parties and bastard nations of the Continent, will shout out to this great nation, prostrate in the dust, 'Thou art become as one of us!'" He defines these apprehensions in a sentence which may possibly have been inspired by the galling of his own chains, but is, nevertheless, a warning and rebuke that should touch every English soul to the very quick:—

The insupportable arrogance of English diplomacy with regard to the weak, and of the English press with regard to everybody, has excited the just indignation of many honest people. And, moreover, within the last few years, England has so greatly changed her attitude; she has passed so abruptly from an excess of invective to an excess of adulation; she has forgotten so much, dissimulated so much, and has so largely sacrificed right and liberty to her ambition, her fears, and her interests; she has appeared so completely to abdicate the honour of her free institutions in deference to the power of the contrary principle—that her conduct has been the *coup de grace* to more than one noble heart amongst us.

Remembering that his own country is liable to inflation and collapse,—that it has, as we should say, its fits of virtue and of vice, and has a large proportion of those mediocrities which are capable of nothing but respectability—he recovers

his faith in England. But his faith is not without misgiving. He finds it difficult to catch a sufficiently salient point in the English character to fasten upon it a theory of the English future. He quotes, with approval, the confession of Baron de Bulow, the Prussian Minister in London: "When I had been here three weeks, I was prepared to write a book upon England; after I had remained three months, I began to think the task would be difficult; and now that I have lived here three years, I look upon it as impossible." He justly and eloquently compares our great nation to a forest, where all is "spontaneous, robust, and redolent of life," though there are beneath its vigorous and beautiful boughs quagmires as well as pleasant patches. And he concludes that, though "it will no doubt one day perish, like all that is human," it has as yet no symptoms of decay or death.

Of England's safety from foreign hostility, M. Montalembert has no doubt at all. He blames her Ministers for having feebly succumbed to the outcry provoked by our disasters in a first campaign,—accounts for them by our egotistic under-estimate of the power of our enemy,—palliates them by our want of a training-ground like Algeria (forgetting that we have India),—praises the economy which, during a long peace, led to our undiscovered unpreparedness for war—and parallels the failures of 1854-5 by those of 1794 and 1799; as though it were an English virtue not to learn by experience—and predicts that the victories of a second Wellington would assuredly crown the heroes of a second Corunna. But he does not defend the policy which leads us into dangers only to be neutralised by qualities in reserve. On the contrary, he finds the personification of that policy in the most mischievous of modern statesmen, and traces its pedigree to the least Christian nation of antiquity:—

I maintain, with regard to the personage who has been at the head of it for so many years, the same views which I expressed on the eve of the catastrophe of 1848. I then saw in Lord Palmerston, in the champion of the Pacifico of Greece, and the oppressor of the little Swiss cantons, the arch contemner of the rights of the weak, and the great auxiliary of the revolution against liberty. Nothing could more completely confirm my judgment of him than the profound sympathy he has since shown for ideas and institutions such as nobody before 1848 had dared to dream of as possible. The English people has been his all too-faithful accomplice. Independently of the individual influence to which I have alluded, I freely abandon to the criticism of its enemies all the thoughts, words, and actions of this people, with regard to the world beyond its own shores. I recognise too manifestly, in its foreign policy, that cruel and implacable egotism which history shows to be the characteristic of every conquering nation, and which more than in any other was remarkable in that Roman people whose greatness, traditional liberty, pride, and indomitable energy, are so faithfully reproduced in England.

We wish that one so acute as a thinker and so well-informed as a politician, had followed up this clue—had gone on to examine the possible complications of international interests by English egotism and ambition; of course, including in the survey the temptations presented to our meddlesomeness by the "prestige of the Napoleonist legend,"—as he delicately designates the foreign influence of the Empire which was announced as peace—the "insatiable and sanguinary avidity" which he justly ascribes to Russia—that perseverance in the partition of Poland, for which he as justly holds Prussia and Austria responsible before God and man—and even that American spirit of annexation and interference not the least troublesome ingredient in the cauldron of Old World politics. But, instead of this, M. Montalembert addresses himself to the relation of classes in England,—the influence of the landed aristocracy upon their tenants and labourers,—the accessibility of political power to men of all ranks,—the preference of the plebeian multitude for patrician leaders,—and the political value of primogeniture; concluding with an exhortation to England to stand, above all, by her territorial aristocracy, as the secret of her stability and the source of her power. We have reviewed at too great length this remarkable essay to examine now its most remarkable conclusion. It is based, we believe, upon a mistaken estimate of the social condition of England in comparison with that of France,—and of the influence, in this country, of social wants upon the desire for political change. A survey that omits such phenomena as Lancashire strikes and Suffolk fires, Chartist agitations, and a cheap press, can hardly conduct to accurate conclusions. When M. Montalembert warns us, by the example of France, not to exchange our municipal self-government for that bureaucracy in which thoughtless democrats delight, we recognise a beacon in the half-extinguished light of the French Assembly; but when he would warn us, by the same example, not to elevate a pauper-stricken and unfranchised peasantry into masters of the soil and citizens of the State, we detect a false fire, that because the sea of change is perilous, would keep us among those breakers of obstinate Conservatism on which we should surely perish.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia arrived on Friday morning at Dover from Calais. He was received on landing by the naval and military authorities of the port; and on entering the Ship Hotel, found the Mayor and Corporation in waiting to present a congratulatory address. Mr. Bodkin, the Recorder, having read the address, the Marquis d'Azeglio read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—You are the first who have offered to me, on landing on the hospitable soil of England, words of congratulation and of welcome. These words are more highly appreciated by me on that account; and I am most happy to receive through you the first marks of sympathy at the moment I am realising a wish long entertained by me of visiting the Sovereign of this great country. The expressions you have adopted in pronouncing an eulogium upon the Sardinian army in the Crimea are most grateful to my ears, and I am sure that the approbation of the countrymen of those who combated so well at Alma and Inkermann will be highly valued by our soldiers. I accept the expression of your good wishes as a happy omen of my journey, and I beg that you will convey to your fellow-citizens, whom you represent, my sincere sentiments of gratitude.

Passing to the railway station, where thousands had gathered to welcome him, he entered the train; which dashed on to London, stopping only at Tunbridge. The Bricklayers' Arms station had been decorated; and there Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, awaited his Majesty. The train arrived at ten minutes past twelve, and Prince Albert, warmly greeting the King as he stepped from the carriage, introduced him to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. As the Queen's carriages, containing the King and Prince Albert and their attendants, left the station, escorted by a squadron of the Blues, the Third Regiment of Fusiliers played the national air of Piedmont; and the crowd assembled outside the station, and in the streets on the Surrey side, loudly cheered. The procession passed along the Kent-road, over Westminster-bridge, by Parliament-street and Whitehall, to Charing-cross, and took the same route to the Great Western Railway station as that traversed by the French Emperor in April last. The demonstrations of welcome were similar, although not so extensive, as on that occasion. As the King passed the Horse Guards, a Royal salute was fired in the Park, and at the Admiralty a band played the Piedmontese anthem and "Rule Britannia." Flags were displayed from the houses and the clubs at the West-end; and the road through Hyde-park was lined by well-dressed persons. At the Great Western Railway station, the King was received by the directors; and the train in which he started for Windsor was drawn by an engine decorated with the Sardinian flag, the French tricolor, and the British union jack.

The train arrived at Windsor a little before two o'clock. The party proceeded directly to the Castle in open carriages, escorted by a squadron of the Second Life Guards. The Eton boys stood at the base of the Round Tower and cheered; and as the King entered the courtyard, the band of the Grenadier Guards played the national air of Piedmont.

In the course of the afternoon, a deputation from the Young Men's Christian Association, headed by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, waited upon the King, and presented an address, hailing him as "the bold advocate and uncompromising defender of civil and religious liberty" in his realms; exulting that he had established constitutional liberty; and hoping that he would be successful in extending "Christian civilisation." To this address the King replied:—

Gentlemen,—I am very grateful to you for the demonstration of sympathy which you have been pleased to give me on the part of the Christian Association formed by the young men of London, and the Young Men's Societies of the English Presbyterian Church, with other subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

You have been pleased to allude in your address to the encouragement which I have bestowed on the arts and sciences in my country. The development of the arts and sciences is an essential condition of the prosperity and moral advancement of a nation, and does not fail to form one of the most constant and special cares of my reign.

This development can only take place under the protection of a just liberty and the spirit of civil and religious freedom. The artistic treasures of Italy render the task of civil advancement you have imposed upon yourselves more easy for us. The education which you have in view develops the intellect, and permits it to appreciate at their true value the marvels of which past centuries have been so lavish towards us. Such education dispenses prejudices existing between nations; and I confidently hope that our hospitality will never be wanting towards you. I very sincerely desire the success of the association which you represent.

Before the presentation of this address, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London had an audience for the purpose of fixing the day when it would be convenient for his Majesty to go to the City, to receive the Corporation's address and partake of an entertainment. The King named Tuesday next.

The King of Sardinia, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by a brilliant suite, left Windsor Castle, on Saturday morning, for the Royal Arsenal and Garrison of Woolwich. On reaching the Nine Elms station, the whole party drove direct to Woolwich. At each department of the Arsenal, the principal officer was in attendance. Their Majesties inspected the process of boring and casting cannon, shells, and other projectiles, the manufacture of Minié rifle balls, and the proof department. Before entering the proof-house, the attention of the Royal party was drawn to a number of Russian trophies, including a Russian 24-pounder gun, an ammunition wagon, and a wagon ingeniously fitted with every description of medical stores, taken at Alma; also some curiously constructed guns taken

at Kertch and other places. The next department visited was the Lancaster shell factory. Each shell weighs when charged with powder, about 100lb., and their cost is stated to be from 50s. to 60s. each. When made by hand they are said to have cost the enormous sum of 30l. each. About 200 shells per day is the average rate of working. Nine steam hammers are employed, of a power varying from one to three tons. Crossing the artillery park, the Queen took a short survey of the carriage department, and then, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Hon. Flora Macdonald, drove to the artillery barracks.

The King of Sardinia and Prince Albert, with the Duke of Cambridge, devoted some time to an inspection of the carriage department, and then mounting horses in attendance, rode to the artillery barracks.

The illustrious party then went on to the Common, to inspect a troop of the Royal Horse Artillery and a field-battery. Their evolutions appeared to give great satisfaction to the King.

On returning to the barracks, the illustrious visitors were conducted to the officers' library, where a number of wounded men from the Crimea, belonging to the Sappers and to the Royal Artillery, were brought into the presence of Her Majesty and the King. After inspecting the wounded soldiers, Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia partook of lunch in the officers' mess-room, which had been elegantly decorated for the occasion. At half-past three o'clock, the Royal party, re-entering their carriages, returned to the Nine Elms Railway Station, and thence to Windsor.

On Sunday, the King came to town with his suite, and visited the Chapel of the Sardinian Legation, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The King was received by Cardinal Wiseman, who presented to his Majesty the holy water, with which he reverently crossed himself. The King was first conducted to the vestry, where Cardinal Wiseman addressed his Majesty as follows:—

Sire,—Permit me to take advantage of this occasion, the first of its kind enrolled in the annals of this Royal Chapel, to convey to your Majesty the sincere and humble homage of the clergy who officiate, and the numerous congregation, native and Italian, who frequent this church, and derive from it many spiritual blessings. It is the most ancient of our Catholic churches. Founded by the piety and zeal of your Majesty's august ancestors—entirely maintained by them during centuries of peril and affliction, and generously endowed by your Majesty—it has been one of the principal supports of our holy religion in this metropolis. And if your Majesty finds it but small and insignificant, not the less fervent on that account are the prayers daily offered in it to the Almighty, begging Him to enrich your Majesty, and your Royal house, with abundant mercies and heavenly graces.

The King in a few words, acknowledged the address of the Cardinal; after which his Majesty was conducted in procession by the Cardinal and clergy to the throne prepared for him on a dais in front of the sanctuary. The service of the day consisted of Beethoven's celebrated "Mass." After the Gospel had been sung by the deacon, the sub-deacon handed the holy book which, under ordinary circumstances, is saluted by the high priest, to the King, who reverently kissed the volume. The service over, the King left amid the respectful homage of a great crowd of spectators, for the South-Western Railway station, over which line his Majesty travelled to Richmond. After partaking of luncheon at the Star and Garter, the King proceeded through Staines to Windsor Castle, where his Majesty arrived at half-past five.

On Monday, the King, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, paid a visit to Portsmouth Dockyard and the fleet at Spithead, travelling from Windsor by the Great Western Railway branch to Basingstoke, and thence on the South-Western Railway to Gosport. They went round the fleet in the Fairy. They were received with a salute, and the crews manned yards and cheered. The Royal party did not go on board the men-of-war, nor were any evolutions performed; but on their leaving, another salute was fired by the fleet, and it was taken up by the Victory and other ships in harbour as the Fairy passed Blockhouse Fort on her way back. The party then visited the Victory, in which Nelson fell, and the dockyard, after which they lunched at the house of Sir T. Cochrane. The Mayor of Portsmouth was presented to the King, and delivered an address, which was replied to through his Minister, and then the party proceeded on board the gunnery-ship Excellent, commanded by Sir Thomas Maitland, and was for some time engaged in witnessing the practice with shot and shell, as well as broadside firing. Shortly after four o'clock the Royal party returned to Clarence Victualling-yard, and proceeded by special train to Windsor, which they reached in perfect safety.

In the evening, the Queen gave a grand dinner in St. George's Hall. There was a great assemblage of nobility and statesmen. The band of the 22nd Regiment was in attendance in the gallery of the hall, and played during the banquet. Her Majesty's private band, strengthened in its departments, attended in the music gallery, and, under the direction of Mr. Anderson, performed several compositions.

Yesterday, the King of Sardinia paid his expected visit to the City of London. He was accompanied to town by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge. On arriving at Buckingham Palace, he received addresses of congratulation from the Courts of Conservancy and Lieutenantancy of the City of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, a deputation of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, headed by the Lord Mayor and T. Baring, Esq., a deputation from the Protestant Dissenters of the three denominations, consisting of Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P. (chairman), Mr. Benjamin

Hanbury (treasurer), Mr. Samuel Gale, Mr. William Beddome, Mr. James Carter, and the secretary, Mr. H. Terrell; and a deputation from the Religious Societies of Great Britain, headed by Sir Culling Eardley (in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury), consisting of Sir H. Verney, Bart., Rev. C. J. Goodhart, Rev. P. Latrobe, Rev. Dr. Beecham, Rev. J. Howard Hinton, Mr. James Lord, Mr. G. H. Hewit Oliphant, Mr. John Bridges, and Mr. Edwin Hough. The first of the signatures to the list was that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The King was attended by the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court; the Count de Cavour, the Duke Pasqua, and other gentlemen of his suite. His Majesty, after the presentation of the addresses, held a diplomatic levee, which was attended by the foreign ambassadors. Amongst the earliest arrivals were the French and Turkish Ambassadors, the Belgian, Swedish and Austrian Ambassadors, &c.

At a quarter past 12 the procession, which comprised six of her Majesty's State carriages, the King's carriage being drawn by two of the Queen's cream-coloured horses, left the Palace, and made its way through the Park and the Horse Guards, along Whitehall, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheapside, Poultry, past the Mansion House, Princes-street, and Gresham-street, to the Guildhall. The road was partially lined by the Household Troops, two squadrons of the Royal Horse Guards taking part in the procession. The flags of England, Sardinia, France, and Turkey, were exhibited at the clubs and public buildings, and at many private houses.

In St. James's Park a large number of persons were congregated, the road on either side being kept by large bodies of the police and the Royal Horse Guards. At the Admiralty the Band of the Royal Marines were stationed, who played the national Sardinian air, "La Piemontese." At Charing-cross, and in fact throughout the entire route to Temple Bar, the houses of the various tradesmen were gaily decorated with the Sardinian flag, the tricolour of France, and the national flags of England, the roads on either side being lined with spectators, who received his Majesty with repeated cheers. From Temple Bar to the Guildhall the scene was much the same, though the people seemed a good deal puzzled to make out which was the carriage containing the King, and to see his Majesty, as the closed vehicle passed rapidly on. There was not much vociferous cheering until the Guildhall was reached, but a marked feeling of respect towards his Majesty was manifested. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was stationed with its band in the vestibule, and on the entrance of his Majesty the National Piedmontese air, our own National Anthem, and "Partant pour la Syrie," were played with great effect, the whole company rising. At this period the large hall presented a most imposing appearance, the strictest attention having been paid to the arrangements by Mr. H. L. Taylor and his colleagues of the committee.

His Majesty was received by the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy, Alderman and Sheriff Rose, Sir John Key, Bart., the Chamberlain, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., the Recorder, and other civic dignitaries, by whom he was conducted to the throne, amidst the enthusiastic and oft-repeated plaudits of the overwhelming assembly. The names of the principal guests were announced as they entered the hall by Mr. Harker, the City toastmaster. Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, the French Ambassador, the Turkish Minister, the American Minister, the Swedish Minister, Sir Charles Napier, and the Duke of Cambridge, were most warmly received. When quiet was to some extent restored, the Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council advanced to the foot of the throne, and the Recorder read an address, for which we have not room. Respecting it the *Daily News* remarks: Though the deputation from the merchants, bankers, and traders of London had, in the address they presented to the King of Sardinia at Buckingham Palace, expressed, with equal sound judgment and good taste, their "admiration of the noble firmness and decision with which, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, his Majesty has shown himself the steadfast and consistent supporter of civil and religious liberty," the Mayor and aldermen, in a vulgar, would-be-courteous spirit, avoided that topic. Like shopkeepers, attempting in vain to "sink the shop," and demean themselves like fine gentlemen, they prated about "long line of illustrious Sovereigns," and Sovereigns' "interchange of mutual courtesies, and the progress of unrestricted commerce." The King read his reply in Italian. The following is a translation:—

MY LORD MAYOR,—I offer my heartfelt thanks to you, to the Aldermen, and to the Commons of the City of London, for the cordial congratulations which you present to me on the occasion of my visit to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the British nation.

The reception that I met with in this ancient land of constitutional liberty, of which your address is a confirmation, is to me a proof of the sympathy inspired by the policy I have hitherto pursued, a policy in which it is my intention constantly to persevere.

The close alliance existing between the two most powerful nations of the earth, is honourable alike to the wisdom of the Sovereigns who govern them, and to the character of their people. They have understood how preferable is a mutually advantageous friendship to ancient and ill-defined rivalry.

This alliance is a new fact in history, and is the triumph of civilisation. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which have weighed upon my kingdom, I have entered into this alliance, because the House of Savoy ever deemed it to be its duty to draw the sword when the combat was for justice and for independence.

If the forces which I bring to the Allies are those of a State not vast, I bring with them, nevertheless, the in-

fluence of a loyalty never doubted, and supported by the valour of an army always faithful to the banners of its Kings.

We cannot lay down our arms until an honourable, and therefore durable, peace, has been secured. This we shall accomplish by seeking unanimously the triumph of true right, and the just desires of each nation.

I thank you for the good wishes you this day express for my future happiness, and for that of my kingdom.

While you thus express yourselves with respect to the future, it gives me pleasure to speak of the present, and to congratulate you on the high position attained by Great Britain. This is to be attributed to the free and noble character of the nation, and also to the virtues of your Queen.

The Royal party, accompanied by a large number of distinguished visitors, then repaired to the Council Chamber, where they partook of an elegant banquet, the Lord Mayor presiding. But three toasts were proposed—the Queen, the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor of the French. Long rows of tables, amply supplied, were laid out in the Crypt, for the accommodation of the general visitors, for whom, of course, it was impossible to find accommodation in the Council Chamber. His Majesty returned in the same state from the City, but after passing through the Strand, proceeded through Duncannon-street, past the National Gallery, Regent's-street, Piccadilly, to the mansion of Lord Palmerston, and after a brief interview with the noble Premier his Majesty returned, via the Great Western Railway, to Windsor.

The illuminations last night were of a brilliant and diversified description, and the various thoroughfares were crowded with spectators. The theatres, clubs, and houses of the royal tradesmen showed their usual array of gas-stars, crowns, jets, and variegated lamps.

This day the King is to be invested with the order of the Garter, and a grand banquet is to follow.

The King of Sardinia leaves Windsor to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at the very early hour of five o'clock. He will be accompanied by Prince Albert, and is expected to arrive at the Bricklayers' Arms Station, at six A.M.

Addresses to the King have been voted from the municipal bodies of Norwich, Manchester, Leicester, and York.

Spirit of the Press.

The article in which the *Times* last Wednesday condescended to enlighten us as to the objects of the war, and to lay down terms of peace, is acutely analysed in the *Press* of Saturday, in one of its humorous papers. The reader is introduced to the office of the "Fulminator," at midnight of Tuesday, and made privy to the manufacture of a leader. Scratchaway (contributor), the editor, and the manager (a distinct personage at Printing-house-square), are the persons of the drama. The editor changes the natural peroration of Scratchaway's pacific American article into an anti-Russian philippic,—and the manager substitutes for that a paragraph just furnished from the Foreign-office, where it had been concocted "from the columns of the *Press*!"

Douglas Jerrold has turned porcupine quills of late, in *Lloyd's London News*, against any who should assail a War Ministry, even in the name of a free press; but though he has only caustic for the wounds of Victor Hugo, he applies balm to Alexandre Dumas. That a man may not metaphorically divide his heart between Brussels and Jersey, his body being all in Paris, Jerrold thinks an excess even of Napoleon's good government.

We have elsewhere mentioned the espionage exercised over the Prince of Prussia, and even the King himself, by some of the Royal household who exhibit strong Russian sympathies. The event leads the *Times* to remark "on the vanity and uncertainty of all human greatness:"—

First we have an Emperor of Russia raised by the fanaticism of his subjects to almost superhuman greatness, obeyed as a king, and worshipped as a deity; yet even this mighty arbiter of the destinies of mankind, at whose name one-sixth of the human race trembles, sees the plate on which he dines seized with an unaccountable atrophy, and sweated away before his eyes by the roguery of his servants, while he himself complains, with more emphasis than elegance, that there is not one of them who would not steal his very breeches if he could get the opportunity. Then there is the Emperor of Austria, kingly, imperial, apostolic, the annihilator of half-a-dozen Constitutions, the generalissimo of half a million of soldiers, who must not read a book without the leave of his confessor, or appoint a bishop without the exequatur of the Pope; and then there is the King of Prussia, whose Ministers' servants, if not the Ministers themselves, spy into his privacy, plunder his secrets, and sell them east or west with an impartiality that can only be decided by the offer of the highest bidder; and even the Prince of Prussia, heir presumptive to the Monarchy, finds his steps dogged and actions noted, as if he were a returned convict placed under the surveillance of the police, and that by the order of his brother's prime favourite and the representative of the dominant party in his councils.

The *Examiner* takes a new view of the Austrian Concordat by representing it as exhibiting a desire on the part of the Pope to show France outdone in the favour and protect on shown to the Papedom:—

Napoleon the Third has been vainly invited to improve the example of his uncle. When the first Napoleon framed his Concordat, he sacrificed all right and independence in the lesser clergy. They were left at the

mercy of the bishops, and the bishops at the mercy of the Pope. But he never would have done this, if he had not made certain that he had the Pope in his power, that he might bring him to Paris, and convert him into little more than a convenient French functionary. Could he have foreseen a Pope independent of France, he never would have granted such powers to Rome. But after all, what has been the effect of this subjection of the French clergy to their bishop, which Austria now seeks to imitate? Its effect in France has been to create two parties in the Church, one ultramontane, and one opposed to it; and the strength and importance of such opposition may be judged from the fact of the Archbishop of Paris having rejected the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The new Concordat of Austria will have the same effect among the Catholics of Germany and North Italy. It will only give increased importance to the party of liberal believers opposed to ultramontanism and Rome.

A struggle for influence and domination in Italy is thus invited and begun. The French force in Rome is being diminished, and the military guard of the city transferred to Swiss recruits. But if the French retire, says the *Examiner*, the Austrians must withdraw from the Romagna, and then explosion is inevitable. Yet with such a catastrophe impending, the farce of propitiating the Vatican is kept up! On the whole, our contemporary considers the Papacy as in the last stage of dissolution.

In an informing article on "Victor Emmanuel," the *Examiner* thus sketches the two leading advisers of the young Sovereign:—

Count Azeglio, the inaugurator of Victor Emmanuel's manly policy, may claim a full share in its glory and success. A man of letters originally, in times when intellect was only permitted to display itself by means of the pen, Azeglio first stirred his countrymen to aspire to liberty, and then counselled his prince to grant it. Exchanging his pen for the sword, he afterwards joined the army in its advance upon Verona, and received a dangerous wound in the subsequent conflict. Then he became Minister, was defeated in the Chamber, and was replaced, in the ordinary course of constitutional government, by a man who was younger, and more emphatically a man of business, than himself.

This was Count Cavour. During the first year of their constitutional freedom, the Piedmontese had been chiefly occupied with foreign policy and the condition of their country in Europe, and in these Azeglio fully answered all desires. But in time financial difficulties occurred; industry, it was complained, had not its full development; trade, railroads, material improvements, became the objects in request; and for all this a Minister who was more a man of business than a man of letters was desired. Cavour, therefore, took the place of Azeglio. But whatever difference may have existed between these statesmen and their followers at the time of the change, there is now none. The Right Centre and the Left Centre of the Piedmontese Chamber concert and vote together, and Cavour and Azeglio are one. Foreign policy has once more become the chief thought of every Piedmontese, as of every European statesman. The present war, if Russia compels the Western Powers to prolong it, cannot be expected to terminate without grave modifications of territory. Balbo, the friend of Azeglio, had long since foretold that Piedmont could only raise herself into an European state of importance by taking part in a great war. Victor Emmanuel has done this; and we may fairly hope that circumstances will lead to the entire fulfilment of his desires.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The proceedings of the Court during the week have been mainly associated with the King of Sardinia.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Right Hon. M. T. Baines. The Council sat three hours and a half. Lord Panmure was not present, having left town to attend the funeral obsequies of his brother, Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule.

The *Morning Advertiser* says: "We learn, from a source on which we can place dependence, that it is the present impression of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the necessities of the public service will be met, in the coming session, without having recourse to the imposition of new taxes. There will be a new loan, and the amount at present fixed on is 25,000,000l."

In anticipation of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Meryweather Turner, formerly a candidate for the borough of Stroud, has offered himself again to the electors. He promises shortly to appear in person before the electors. It is understood that Mr. Serope does not offer himself for re-election.

A memorial to the Queen, on behalf of Mr. Frost, the exile, is being signed in Keighley, praying Her Majesty to allow him to return to his native country. Frost is now more than seventy years of age, and the numerous memorials which are about to be presented to the Queen are expected to obtain for him full permission to end his days in the midst of his family.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Lord and Lady John Russell, with his lordship's son and daughter, paid a visit, on Thursday, to Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys, at the Cheltenham Grammar School, and proceeded through the different classrooms, observing the system of instruction adopted therein. The noble lord received an address from the pupils, read on their behalf by F. Bedwell, dux of the school, and acknowledged by Lord John in the most

kind and encouraging terms. Lord John also visited the Hospital and the Training School.

Mr. R. Hall, of the Northern Circuit, has issued an address to the electors of Leeds, in which, while he deprecates the practice of opposing candidates vacating their seats by the acceptance of office, he yet intimates the possibility of his coming forward in opposition to Mr. Baines when the election takes place.

The split, scarcely perceptible until within the last few days, between the section of the Irish party whose opinions are represented by the *Nation*, and that which still rallies round the standard of the Tenant-league, and of which the *Freeman* and *Tablet* may be taken as the organs, is rapidly widening, and will probably result in fresh popular divisions.

The *Nation* has commenced a series of attacks on the "Catholic University," of which it was one of the warmest advocates; and in its number of this day, after alluding to the large amount of 54,000*l.* collected for the establishment of the new institution, it says, "that very little of this vast mass of money, given by the poor honest peasantry in Ireland and America, would have reached the treasurers' hands if priests or people had thought that the university would ever have fallen under a régime which ignores their wrongs, excuses their betrayers, and assails their defenders; which stifles public spirit, and bans public rights." The objection so pointedly alluded to here is of course the alleged Whiggery of Dr. Cullen.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., John Williams, Esq., late M.P. for Macclesfield, died, at Bron-Wylfa, St. Asaph, North Wales. Mr. Williams had been suffering from disease of the chest for nearly two years, and his death was sudden, arising from the rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs.

Mr. Bates, the convict banker, has had drawn up a memorial to Her Majesty, praying for pardon, mainly on the ground that, though nominally a partner, he was, in fact, but a head clerk in the firm, and was ignorant, to a great extent, of the frauds carried on by Strahan and Paul.

Miscellaneous News.

The missing clergyman from Gloucestershire is now in America, where he went "acting under the impulse of an unaccountable delusion."

A poor unmarried woman, living in Murray-street, New North-road, named Mary McNeil, has murdered her two infant children, and been committed on a charge of "wilful murder." It is thought she is insane.

Within the last few days, there has been an addition to the number of operatives on strike in Manchester, and it is probable that the hands in two or three other establishments will shortly cease work. The unemployed operatives now amount to 3,173.

In consequence of the exorbitant price of provisions, the journeymen sailmakers of this city have applied to their employers for an advance of wages to the amount of 6*d.* per hundred yards, to which request they readily acceded.—*Bristol Mercury*.

The Cavan assassinations appear to have been the signal for the interruption of peace in Ireland, and now, unhappily, a week scarcely passes without its tale of blood or outrage, falling little short of actual murder.

Eight men were killed the other day, at Messrs. Carr's coal-pit, Aberdare, by being thrown from the cage in which they were descending, and precipitated to a depth of not less than 150 yards. The scene at the bottom of the pit was very horrible. The engine-man, whose duty it was to attend to the engine, has been given into custody, to await the result of the coroner's investigation.

An extraordinary meteor was seen on Friday in London, and even at a distance of 100 miles, viz., in Worcestershire. The air was suddenly lighted up with a brilliant glare, and a bright ball of fire was visible for two or three seconds, at a great elevation eastward. The night was rather dark, but a few stars were visible, and shortly afterwards the sky became clear, and the air frosty.

Martha Dewhurst, a married woman, having been committed to prison in Preston for drunkenness, a humane townsman called upon her family. He found two young children sitting by a fire which they had made with cinders gathered from an ash-heap. He asked what had become of their two elder brothers. One of them answered with painful simplicity, "Gone to steal potatoes in the market, Sir."

Mr. Lardner, assistant librarian of the British Museum, has lately been in so excitable a state as to make it necessary that some one should always be with him. While at the Museum last Tuesday, on a sudden, he ordered the servant to quit his room on the second floor, which order she unfortunately obeyed. He then flung himself from the window, and received such frightful injuries, that he expired in a few minutes after he was taken up. The jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

Mr. Whitehurst, the late Solicitor to the Licensed Victuallers' Defence Association, under whose professional superintendence the proceedings before Mr. Berkeley's Committee were conducted, has addressed a letter to a gentleman at Bodmin, in which he says: "I was misled by the cry that the people were oppressed by the operation of the Sunday Beer Act of 1854, but I am now convinced the agitation for the act of last session was not a genuine popular movement, but arose from, and was promoted by, the

persons immediately interested in its success. . . . I now feel that that act of 1854 was a step in the right direction, and that it was an error to repeal it." The letter contained a subscription to the Alliance Movement Fund.

We (*Daily News*) understand that the Roman Catholics of London and of the central districts are at length beginning to take up the movement already so widely spread on behalf of Reformatory institutions. A large house adjoining the Training College at Brook-green, Hammersmith, has been taken by Lord E. Howard, the Rev. Dr. Manning, and other private individuals, and is now being adapted to the reception of some twenty-four inmates, who of course will be mostly poor Irish Roman Catholics. The management of this Reformatory School will be in the hands of the "Brothers of Charity," who direct all these institutions in Belgium, four of whose members, including one English brother, have recently arrived in England for this especial purpose.

Law and Police.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court last week found true bills for felony against the Rev. Dr. John Vaughan, but the trial was postponed till next sessions. It is said that the Attorney-General has been retained for the defence.

At the same sessions, Daniel Lorden was convicted of the murder of his wife. She was in the habit of getting drunk; and her light behaviour with one Kingston roused the husband's jealousy. One night he got drunk, an unusual thing. On coming home, he found his wife talking with Kingston, and a fight ensued between the two men. Lorden locked his wife out, and when she came in next morning he stabbed her. The jury found him guilty, but recommended mercy, on the ground of provocation. Sentence of death was passed.

At the Kingstown Police-office, on Wednesday, the Bible-burning case was disposed of for the present. Informations were tendered to the effect that there were Bibles and Testaments in the heaps of books that were wheeled to be burned, and that fragments of the Old and New Testaments were found in the cinders after the fire. The Rev. Father Pecherine was identified as one of the parties present at the fire, aiding and abetting. There was no defence entered; whereupon Father Pecherine entered into recognisances, himself in 100*l.* and two securities of 50*l.* each, to abide his trial at the next commission.

At the Stafford assizes, on Monday, the case of Alice Grey, who has assumed several aliases, and who has figured in various parts of the country during the last few years, in bringing false charges against individuals, and causing several to be imprisoned, was, it will be recollected, recently committed for trial, on a charge of perjury, having given evidence against two boys, named Perry and Randle, at the October Sessions, at Stafford, in consequence of which they were sentenced to twelve calendar months' imprisonment, on a charge of having robbed her. The grand jury came in, and to the evident astonishment of all present, threw out the bill against her. Shortly afterwards, on the grand jury being discharged, Mr. Scotland said he had telegraphed to London, and it might be necessary to frame another bill of indictment against her to be sent before a grand jury of the county, and he begged to ask his lordship not to discharge her until the end of the assizes, or at any rate that she should not be discharged at present. His lordship said, that doubtless for some good reason—though he must confess he did not know for which reason—the grand jury, to his surprise, had thrown out the bill. He had read the depositions, and was certainly not prepared for such a result. He, however, saw no sufficient reason why she should not be discharged—in fact, he did not see that he had any power to detain her. She was accordingly liberated, but requested to be accommodated with another night's lodging in the gaol. This special privilege was conceded to her, and the impertinence of the crowd was frustrated. Mr. Stephens, the chief superintendent of the Birmingham police, on his return from Stafford the same evening, procured a warrant from a borough magistrate, charging her with having falsely, upon oath, a few weeks ago, accused a man named James Mucklow, in the police-court of Birmingham, of having robbed her of her clothes and 7*l.* in cash. She was taken into custody before quitting the gaol, and is to be examined by the Birmingham magistrates this (Wednesday) morning.

The Rev. G. E. Hadow, senior officiating chaplain, appeals for aid in the work by establishing a Protestant Church at Scutari. "Its necessity," he says, "would be apparent to any resident here. At the parade service every Sunday the columns of infantry become more dense, the cavalry are coming down in great numbers; the Osmanli horse of the Turkish Contingent are also quartered here, while the number of mechanics and artisans employed about the various works is considerable. Huts and long ranges of building are rising up in all directions over this extensive plain where these hospitals are situated. There is even a public-house called 'the Inkermann Café,' and I hope soon to see a Mechanics' Institute. There is a consecrated burial ground for the dead, but there is no building which can be called a church, for the living. The commandant has expressed his approval of the scheme for an iron church. Why should not we, like the army of Israel in its wanderings, carry our tabernacle about with us? Why should there not be a Church of England at the principal depot of England's army in the East?"

Literature.

A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End, and a Trip to the Scilly Isles. By WALTER WHITE. London: Chapman and Hall.

HAPPY is the man with legs, eyes, hands, and—habits, like Mr. Walter White's;—who can give charge to his good legs to bear him and his knapsack four to five hundred miles,—who needs but a ten-pound note in his pocket to provide all the necessities and comforts of the way,—whose eyes see everything far and near,—whose hand can describe all the eyes saw, with the distinctness with which the objects pictured themselves on the retina,—and who is so content with his lot, on returning from his ramble, that he can cheer and counsel himself and others by asking, "Who would be querulous, that can thus go forth, wander lovingly over his birthland, and live for a month amid sunshine and beauty?" Who indeed?—at any rate, it is clear that Mr. Walter White is not, and need not be.

Mr. White's narrative of his tour is written in a spirit of deep and true enjoyment; and with considerable intellectual and literary power. He set out on his walk with a mind well stored with the associations necessary for appreciating and delighting in the scenery and places he visited. The right historical collection comes in at the right place; and from the point-of-view of the present, he looks back, with clear though momentary glance, into the past. The ruins and vestiges of that past, whenever they appeal to the eye, call up the very bit of antiquarianism that interprets them—and, fortunately, no more. The common phenomena of nature, as appearing in their highest forms, or uncommon phenomena as they arise, are understood by a scientific mind, as well as enjoyed by a sensitive heart. And poetic memories, the deepest sources of pleasure, revived amidst the landscapes and scenes that they haunt, breathe their everlasting joy and sweetness into the traveller's soul. And the record of these impressions and memories, and the thoughts and emotions they stirred, is written with a quiet, genial feeling, in good, plain, manly Saxon English, which it is quite refreshing to read.

And now, we shall justify our praise by some brief quotations from Mr. White's pages:—

KNOWL HILL AND PURBECK—A MIST.

"The early morning's promise of fine weather had been more than once broken since I left the boat by a seud of watery mist flying off from the bank that lay to seaward; and I had not been long on the hill-top before great masses of white cloud drifted over the region on my left, until they struck the hills, and then rolling over the summit in a succession of circular swirls that resembled huge balls of light fleecy wool, they speedily covered the lowlands on the right with the same vaporous shroud. The crops in the interior valleys are often blighted by these mists, while the strip of land along the coast escapes harmless. It was a strange spectacle. On either side a dim gray chaos, that the eye sought in vain to penetrate, and between, the long, level crown of the hill rising up as a low bank—apparently the only strip of land left for foot to tread on; all the rest of creation had disappeared. There was something spectral-like in the effect: a dark mass looming a few yards in the distance was a haystack—a wagon—a bullock, till coming closer you found it to be nothing but a clump of the gorse, dripping with beads of mist, and murmuring hoarsely as the wind swept through. Yonder stands a tree, bending and shaking: a tree on the very brow! a few paces more—it is a man—a boy,—and then after all proves to be only a thistle. So deceptive is the effect of this misty phenomenon, that I was cheated more than once, even after I knew of the illusion. The thicker the mist, the stronger became the wind, not to be resisted at last without a sturdy tramp. Now and then a pale gleam of light broke through; but vanishing again immediately, it seemed more like a flicker from an expiring lamp than a ray from the solar blaze. Though the view was shut out, there was a certain compensation in the novelty of the circumstances, besides the addition to one's meteorological experiences! Not being able to see, I did my best to remember. Purbeck, though called an isle, is, in reality, a peninsula; the isthmus having a half-mile between the sources of two small streams, one flowing into the Frome, the other into Worbarrow Bay. On my right lay an expanse of heath land, as dreary in appearance as the camping ground at Chobham, stretching along the base of the hill for miles, traversed in some places by those curious turf-coated flint banks peculiar to Dorsetshire. On the left is a strip of cultivated country, bordered by the sea, where one deep vale is of such extraordinary fertility as to be named the Golden Bowl, containing the estate of Encombe, once a favourite residence of that prosaic Chancellor, Eldon. There are the quarries yielding apparently inexhaustible quantities of the marble for which, as well as its butter, this country is celebrated. Goodly specimens of the marble may be seen in the Temple Church. There, too, is Kimmeridge, known to geologists all over the world for its clay and fossil coal. The country, indeed, is distinguished as having contributed Purbeck marble, Portland stone, and Kimmeridge clay to geological nomenclature; besides its interesting fossils—the Swanage crocodile, the Pterodactyle, the Ichthyosaurus, a Briarean starfish with 150,000 bones, and sundry turtles."

We shall linger in Dorsetshire, that we may see, with our author, the

PORTLAND QUARRIES.

"At this end of the island the cliff is not more than from ten to twenty feet high; and here, where I looked for solitude, I found life and industry; a long range of

quarries, and horses, trucks, and men, in full employment; and the noise of picks and hammers mingling with the universal roar of the surge. At one place, where vessels may lie in deep water close to the shore, stands a powerful crane; but only in calm weather can such an exposed shipping-wharf be made available. The quarries are so near the sea that the spray dashes into them, there being nothing between but the level shelf of rock from which the upper strata have been removed, and left it resembling a natural quay with myriads of embedded fossils everywhere visible on its surface. Towards the sea it is broken and jagged, and the water plunges into the numerous hollows, and swirls among the detached masses lying outside with perpetual oscillations. . . . In the quarries here you may witness the whole process of winning the stone, for the cliffs are low, and all the workings, as well as the several strata into which they are carried, come well under the eye. To commence with the latter: first, there is the layer of earth, about a foot thick, on which the island depends for its vegetable produce; next come beds of yellow limestone, three feet thick, called *slate* by the quarrymen, as they split readily into thin slabs, and are used for roofing; then a deposit of calcareous stone, the lower part of which is distinguished as *soft burr*, and immediately below this is the *dirt bed*; and a very remarkable dirt bed it is—silicified tree-stems are found in it, some lying down; others, short stumps, still erect and held by their roots, together with numerous remains of tropical plants and animals, and water-worn stones. To account for all this, geologists tell us the dirt-bed was once the surface of a limestone region which had been formed at the bottom of the sea and upheaved; that after the lapse of ages it all went down again, and became the bottom of some vast estuary, and so remained for another series of ages, until another disturbance brought it up once more in the form in which we now see it. . . . But we have not yet come to the *merchantable stone*. Looking at the side of the quarry, you see next below the dark line of the dirt-bed a stratum that reminds you of coral, so full is it of cells and perforations that have a polished crystalline lining and are interspersed with innumerable shells! Were it not for these perforations this *cap*, as it is called, would be, perhaps, the most valuable of building stone, for it is hard as flint and proof against exposure, either to the sea or the weather. Under this lies the *roach*, in compact and solid masses, in which you recognise the Portland stone that has contributed so much to the architectural decoration of London and other places. Inigo Jones used it more than 200 years ago, when he built the Banqueting House in Whitehall, Wren in St. Paul's and some of the City churches, and the Reform Club House and the Exchange show what can be done with it in the hands of modern builders. The roach varies from six to twenty feet in thickness, and yields blocks of any required dimensions commonly from one to ten tons' weight, or twenty tons, if specially ordered; and not till this [roach] is reached does the owner make profit or the workman earn wages. The hewers in some places have to dig through thirty feet thickness, before they come to the good stone, and remove all this mass of waste at their own cost and labour. Below the roach are beds of clay, in which the turtle-stones are found, that, when cut into slabs and polished, make beautifully veined table-tops. . . . The number of squared blocks piled outside the quarries is prodigious, each marked with red paint, and ready for removal. It is a little puzzling to believe that they can have been got out of the excavations which appear so small in comparison. More than 50,000 tons are sent away every year, and the demand is increasing. Long as this has gone on, one would think it should make an impression on the supply; but as an old quarryman remarked, 'There ain't no difference; I don't see that the island's a bit smaller since I was a boy.' The calculation is, that not before two thousand years from the present time will the stone be exhausted. The last block of Portland, and the last lump of coal, will therefore come up for consumption at about the same period."

We had some hope of letting Mr. White tell all about the Portland Breakwater; but the narrative—one of the most interesting parts of the book, by the way—is too long for us. So here is—Devonshire, and a visit to—

RALEIGH'S BIRTHPLACE.

"Turning off by the lane on the left, near the Church, another mile brings you to Hays Barton—Raleigh's birthplace. It is a solitary farm-house—once the manor-house—built in the picturesque style of four hundred years ago, with gabled wings and portico, thatched roof, small mullioned windows, and a heavy oaken door thickly studded with iron nails, standing at the end of a garden, partly concealed by a few old trees that rise among the herbs and flowers. At one side of the borton, in front, is a modern brick barn; but there are two or three sheds and stables built of cob on the other side, which keep up the olden character. The whole scene shut in by low swelling hills and lines of tall hedges, is eminently rural; and how much more so in Raleigh's day. Just the place for a happy childhood.—I knocked at the door: it was opened by a good-humoured looking damsel, who, to my inquiry as to whether it was true as I had read, that strangers were permitted to see the interior of the house, answered, 'No, it isn't: we used to show it, but had to give it up; people hindered our time so; and now they stand and look at it as long as they like, and then go away again.' This was said with a smile, as if not meant seriously; and as she stood still at the half-opened door, seeming in no hurry to retire, we had a chat for some twenty minutes. I might sit under the porch for an hour if I pleased, and look at the beehives and the old trees, and at the upper window on the left—the window of the room. There Raleigh was born. They had a book in the house containing his life and writings, but did not like it so well as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.—Did the gallant adventurer ever think of the quiet home-stead in the days of his courtly prosperity? He could not have helped reverting to the hours of boyhood, when adversity overtook him; when he lay stricken with fever on the coast of Guiana, or during his long and weary imprisonment in the Tower. Was he thinking of the woods around Hays Barton, when he wrote his *Country's Recreations*, and with a pen sobered by experience, drew so true a contrast between the anxious sighs and untimely tears of courts,

and the silent groves, downs, meads, and gliding fountains, which he tenderly apostrophises? Did recollections of innocent youth come back upon him when, in his after years of sorrow, he said:

'Give me my Scallop Shell of Quiet;
My Staff of Faith to walk upon;
My Scrip of Joy, immortal Diet;
My Bottle of Salvation;
My Gown of Glory, Hope's true gage,
And thus I'll take my Pilgrimage.'

Our final extract—skipping the Cornish walks and experiences, and the very welcome account of the Scilly Islands, which so few persons visit—shall be

THE LAND'S END.

"I watched for the last trees, and saw them. Two miserable scrubs, very paupers of vegetation, that could do nothing but crouch in terror away from the wind. Then rougher roads and ruder walks, and the wild waste spreading out as though it were the confines of chaos. Yet look on the sheltered side of the stones, and you will see graceful ferns, and the coarse turf everywhere gay with flowers. Two miles from the Logan-Rock we caught a glimpse of Tolpedon-Penwith on the left, and soon after passing Trevescan, the westernmost village of England, we came to the top of a slope from which the ground falls away to the edge of the cliff. There was the sea before us, and there the Land's End. . . . Near the edge the ground declines so rapidly that the height of the cliff is diminished to about sixty feet. You get through a broken ridge of rocks to a small triangular table of turf, from which the precipice descends sheer to the sea, and that is the Land's End. Those who expect to see a towering or far-stretching promontory will be disappointed. . . . We find the reality to be merely a protruding shoulder or buttress of the vast irregular bluff that terminates the country. . . . Sit still, and gaze; the scene grows upon you. Here the two channels commingle with the ocean; and far out as eye can reach, and round on either hand till it meets the remotest point of the rugged shore, stretches the watery expanse. The billows come tumbling in, and break in thunder at the base of the cliffs, dashing the impatient spray well-nigh to their summit. You may descend by steep paths to a lower level and see the cavernous openings which their plunging assaults have worn through from one side of the buttress to the other. With what fury they rush into the recess, and make horrid whirlpools behind the mass which some day will be an isolated member of the rocky group scattered along the shore."

These quotations will certify our readers that Mr. White's volume is one deserving their attention, and likely both to increase considerably their information and to impart delight in a leisure hour. It is one of his merits, that he has opened up to those who lead a city life so attractive a method of spending a summer holiday, in the acquisition of health, and of pleasant memories for winter evenings. Those who choose to follow his footsteps may do so; for to his descriptive pages he has added a good table of routes and distances, and hints for the traveller. The only fault that can be found with him as a companion, is, that he sometimes goes into rather prosy details, and is uniformly *too sensible*! A man may be improved by having a little nonsense in him; and it would add to Mr. White's vivacity.

MAGAZINES—DECEMBER.

THE last month of the year brings us again a pile of magazines, increased in bulk, and of somewhat special quality. Even where the "title-page and index" are reserved for Number One of another volume, there is an extra sheet or two of matter, and an Editorial Postscript, or Address to the Reader, smacking not less of expectancy than of gratitude. In several of our particular friends, these last are prominent features. From the *Eclectic*, we learn, Dr. Price is compelled at length finally to retire—carrying with him the esteem and thanks of a generation of readers, and soliciting a transference of confidence to his successor—of whom he speaks as a gentleman of eminent accomplishments and Evangelical principles, and who is well known as the son of Dr. Ryland, and the biographer of John Foster. We regret that the retiring editor, omitting the ordinary "Review of the Month,"—gives us no political testament, but we no less anticipate the maintenance of the good old Radical and Nonconformist standard of the *Eclectic* by its new conductor—and therefore heartily endorse Dr. Price's appeal for continued and increased support. The decline of so old and famous an organ of our principles, would indicate a corresponding declension, somewhere, either of talent or of spirit. The conductors of the *Baptist Magazine* confess to so serious a falling off in its sale, that it no longer yields a fund for benevolent denominational purposes. The proprietor of the *Christian Spectator* does not complain that its circulation has been but just maintained during the past year, but wisely announces some "attractive novelties" for the new year, while modestly asserting unchanged devotion to the objects which his magazine was designed to promote, and has certainly subserved in no poor measure.

Blackwood pays a graceful tribute to the memory of a lately deceased contributor—the Rev. Mr. England, once a curate to Sydney Smith; and for twenty-five years a favourite writer on varied topics. An article on "Simony and Lay Patronage," suggests a condition of perplexity among

Churchmen at once intolerant of reproach and of innovation, to which we may elsewhere advert. The boldly original, but beautifully delicate, story of "Zaidee" is concluded; soon to be followed, we hope, by another from the same versatile pen.—In *Fraser*, Mr. Wilkie Collins concludes, too summarily, a tale of supernatural but strictly human interest, which the safe criticism, "wonderful, if true," by no means covers;—and a new chapter of "Friends in Council" is opened,—much to the pleasure of all who delight in the wisdom of blended leisure, activity, thought, and observation.—In *Tait*, we have the concluding part of "Mary Sutherland;" a tale of masculine vigour and reality, but of feminine delicacy and grace.

Of these major monthlies, and the numerous minors, now utterly unmentionable, we shall have much more to say, when all are before us in the light of a New Year's-day.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Gold and the Gospel. Nisbet and Co.
The Talking Bird. Grant and Griffiths.
The Practical Housewife. Ward and Locke.
Port Royal. W. and F. G. Cash.
The Duration of Evil. Simpkin and Marshall.
Life of Alderman Kelly. Groombridge and Sons.
Greece and the Greeks. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.
Dunellian Manse. T. Nelson and Sons.
The Rational Creation. Constable, Edinburgh.
Temperance Cyclopedia. Scottish Temperance League.
Two Summer Cruises with the Baltic Fleet. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Princeton Theological Essays. J. and J. Clark.
Scripture and Theology. Jackson and Walford.
The Sacraments, Part II. Ibid.
The Theology of the Early Church. Ibid.
The Works of John Owen, D.D. Vols. XXII., XXIII., and XXIV. Johnstone and Hunter.
Select Works of Dr. Chalmers, Vol. VI. Constable and Co.
Long's Inquiry Concerning Religion. Longman and Co.
Revision of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament. Bagster and Sons.
The Martyr Land. Grant and Griffiths.
Narrative of the Niger Exploration, Parts I. and II. Longman and Co.
The Psalms of David. Sampson Low and Co.
The Adventures of Sir Thomas. Grant and Griffiths.
The Faces in the Fire. J. Blackwood.
Lessons on Morals. J. W. Parker and Son.
Conversational French Phrases. R. Theobald.
The Deacon with an Excellent Spirit. J. Snow.
Friendly Counsels to Female Servants. Shepherd and Elliott.
The Lord's Table—Affliction—The Little Grave—Spots upon the Sun—The Valley of the Shadow of Death—Awake, Thou that sleepest—Your Child's Baptism—Look Before you Leap. Sheperd and Elliott, Edinburgh.
The Congregational Pulpit—The United Presbyterian Magazine—The Missionary Record—The Baptist Magazine—The Bible and the People—The Evangelical Magazine—The Eclectic Review—The Christian Reformer—The Home Companion—Hogg's Instructor—Fraser's Magazine—Blackwood's Magazine—The Anti-Slavery Advocate—The Teacher's Offering—The Mother's Friend—The Congregational Pulpit—Counsels to Authors.

Gleanings.

There are now 900 Mechanics' Institutes in this country, all dating within the present century.

There has just been landed, at the Birkenhead Docks, a log of mahogany weighing six tons eighteen cwt.

What is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness? One is the sale of effects; the other the effects of a sail.

By the death of Michael Vorosmarty, at Pesth, Hungary has just lost one of her greatest poets. An epic, entitled "Zalan futasa," is his principal work.

The Chinese junk, once a most popular and attractive exhibition, is now rotting, neglected and uncared for, on the shore at Tranmere Ferry, opposite Liverpool.

A writer has compared worldly friendship to our shadows, and a better comparison was never made; for while we walk in the sunshine it sticks to us, but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us.

In Sweden, a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of his vote at elections, and the next Sunday after the fourth offence is exposed in the churchyard.

The Ragged School Society lost their small general fund by the bankruptcy of Strahan, Paul, and Co.; but as soon as the loss was known, the amount was replaced by a friend of the society.

Mrs. Gaskell, of Manchester, has undertaken to write the "Life of Charlotte Bronte" (author of "Jane Eyre"), having been requested to do so by both father and husband.

"Why is there so much stir in sugar?" cried Tom to John, meeting him in Grey-street on Monday morning. "Oh," said John, "because there are Spoons in the market!"—*Gateshead Observer*.

St. Paul's (iron) church has been fitted up in the grounds of the vicarage at Kensington, and opened by Archdeacon Sinclair. It affords accommodation for about 800 persons, and is the first temporary church of iron put up in the metropolis.

It was stated at Hawick the other day, that the name "Tweeds," as applied to Scotch manufactures, originated in a mistake which Bailie Thomas Watson, of Hawick (of Wm. Watson and Sons), made in invoicing a parcel of trousers to Ebenezer Harvey

and Co., of London, a firm to which, in its infancy, the Scottish woollen trade was much indebted for its present importance. Wm. Watson and Sons called their goods tweels. In invoicing the parcel in question, the word tweels had not been written plain. Mr. Harvey read it tweeds, and remarked that he liked the name, as the goods were generally used by gentlemen for fishing and shooting purposes.

Louis Napoleon has presented to the Princess Royal of England the fan once belonging to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette; and to her brother, the Prince of Wales, a small watch, the case of which is composed of a ruby split in half.

Louis Napoleon so highly appreciates the value of his *coup d'état* (called by Victor Hugo "the crime") of December 2, 1851, that the whole mass of papers and documents relating to the act are bound together, and on the outer covering bear, written in the Emperor's own hand, the one word "Rubicon."

At Seaton Carew, on the shore of Tees Bay, Papa and Mamma have had their little treasure christened "Alma"—Alma Brown Bulmer. At Merthyr, in Wales, a higher flight has been taken. Mrs. Broom, a labourer's wife, having blessed her lord with a son, he has been baptised "James Louis Napoleon Malakhoff!"

In one of the Northern States of America, according to veracious authority, the pious young women established an association which they styled "The Young Women's Anti-young-men-waiting-at-the-Church-doors-with-ulterior-objects Society." We suppose this must be founded on the model of "The Anti-poking-your-nose-into-other-people's-business Society" in London.

A new and very ingenious mode of "sweating" sovereigns has come into vogue. Instead of being clipped or filed, they are put under a stamping machine, which cuts off the edges and leaves a new milling quite perfect. About three shillings' worth of gold is thus taken from a sovereign at the first operation. The smallness of the size is the only mode of detecting the defaced coin.

The *Dumfries Courier* tells a story of a hunted fox, which, leaping through the window of a country-house, was thus introduced to a young lady. Taking compassion on him, she locked him in a closet; and when the hounds and huntsmen, who came up to the door, could learn nothing of Reynard, they went elsewhere. The damsel then fed the refugee, and set him at large.

The subject for discussion at the Oxford Union Debating Society a few evenings since was, "That an extravagant admiration for Tennyson is one great cause of the present debased condition of English poetry." This was introduced by Mr. King Smith, of Brasenose College. On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 23; the numbers being—for the motion, 21, against it, 44.

A definition of drunkenness was given the other day before the Bradford magistrates. Thomas Armitage, who attended to prove an assault, said none of the parties were drunk: they were not sober either, but "sharp fresh." A Magistrate asked him for a definition of drunkenness. He thought "a man was drunk when he could neither sit nor stand, and went to light his pipe at a pump!"—a remarkable feat of pedestrianism.

By order of the Emperor, experiments have been made in France, and others were in progress, to ascertain the effects of compressing flour. They were begun in July, 1853; the flour was greatly compressed, and packed in metal cases; it is found that it has kept sweeter than other flour not compressed, and makes better bread. Cases of compressed flour are now to be sent in ships on long voyages to test the efficacy of the process for sea purposes.

Six commissions for marble figures, illustrating passages in our poetical literature, have been given (says the *Athenæum*) to English sculptors by the authorities at the Mansion House: namely, to Messrs. Baily, Wyon, Theed, Foley, Weeks, and Durham. This is the second series. The six subjects already completed, or in a forward state, were entrusted to Messrs. Baily, Marshall, Thrupp, McDowall, Foley, and Lough. Of these artists, Messrs. Baily and Foley have been selected by the Corporation for the second group. The price of each statue is 700l. The models are now in preparation by the several artists, and a selection will be made by the City authorities from these models in February next year. A third series of six will complete the works originally proposed.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23, the wife of the Rev. SAMUEL BIRD, Hatfield, Herts, of a son.

Nov. 27, LOVE THOMPSON, the wife of JOSEPH BARRETT, of Brunswick-square, Camberwell, and 22, Fleet-street, London, of a son.

Nov. 28, at Honiton, the wife of Mr. C. HOXLEY, of a daughter. Dec. 2, the wife of the Rev. R. W. DALE, M.A., of Birmingham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 29, at Totteridge, Herts, JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., of Doctors' Commons, and Hartwell-park, Bucks, to LOUISA CATHERINE HEATH, eldest daughter of ROBERT WILKINSON, Esq., of Totteridge-park.

Nov. 29, at the French Protestant Church, Lyon, France, by the Rev. Mr. Cheeman, Mr. RICHARD CHANDLER, of Paris and Lyon, son of the late RICHARD CHANDLER, Esq., of Brighton, to MARIE CÉLESTINE PESCHETEAU, of Châteaudun, Eure et Loir.

Nov. 29, at the Congregational Church, Kingstown, by the Rev. Denham Smith, JOSEPH P. HOGG, Esq., to JANE, eldest daughter of JOHN M. JACKSON, Esq., both of Kingstown.

Nov. 29, at Craven Chapel, St. James's, by the Rev. Thomas Archer, D.D., Mr. ROBERT BLACKWOOD, jun., C.E., Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, to ANNIE, only daughter of Mr. James IMRIE, Brewer-street, Golden-square.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1, LOVE THOMPSON, the wife of JOSEPH BARRETT, of Brunswick-square, Camberwell, and 22, Fleet-street, London, aged thirty-five; leaving four young children.

Dec. 1, at Camden-place, Cambridge, after a short illness,

SARAH, eldest daughter of the late STEPHEN PIPER, Esq., of Newmarket. The deceased was greatly esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Nov. 27, at Royston, Herts, MARY FIELD, eldest daughter of the late Mr. JAMES PIGGOT, of Royston, in her thirty-fourth year.

Nov. 27, at his residence, in the Cathedral-close, Lincoln, ROBERT BUNYAN, Esq., at the advanced age of eighty. Mr. Bunyan was the last male descendant of the immortal author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and was the lineal descendant from the eldest son of John Bunyan. For many years Mr. Bunyan filled the offices of county and city coroner, which some years since he resigned.

Nov. 27, at his residence, Newnham, Cambridge, WM. GARFILL ASHTON, Esq., clerk of the peace, in his sixty-first year.

Nov. 30, at 34, Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newington-road, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. EDWARD BAUGH.

Nov. 23, at his residence, Dorset-place, Clapham road, universally respected, JOHN PAINE, Esq., of the late firm of Paine and Simpson, Southwark.

Nov. 25, at his residence, Rochester-road, Camden-town, JOHN FREDERICK JAMES, Esq., aged seventy; leaving six orphan granddaughters, who were entirely dependent upon him for support, to mourn their sad bereavement.

Nov. 24, at his residence, No. 9, Cornwall-villas, Kentish-town, LEOPOLD JAMES LARDNER, Esq., of the British Museum, aged thirty-nine.

Nov. 26, at his residence, 21, Bryanstone-square, Captain G. PROBY, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and a magistrate for the county of Middlesex.

Nov. 27, TRENHAM WALSHAM PHILLIPS, of Whitehall-yard, Westminster, late Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Parks, Palaces and Public Works, aged sixty-one.

Nov. 27, at her residence, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, ISABELLA ANN, relict of the late Mr. WM. MEARES, deeply regretted, aged seventy-seven.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

During the past week there has been great buoyancy in the Funds, the upward tendency continuing. At one period of the day an extreme advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was attained, but this was met by numerous sales, and the closing quotations were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than those of yesterday. Speculative operations for higher prices continue in much favour, encouraged by the continued reports that Austria is endeavouring to negotiate the basis of a pacific arrangement. The feverish rise on the Paris Bourse yesterday has stimulated the upward movement here. In many branches of City business, the day was observed as a partial holiday, owing to the visit of the King of Sardinia to Guildhall.

To-day being the 4th of the month, the discount houses were very busy, but no pressure was observable, the supply of money being good. The rates, however, remain firm. In the Stock Exchange money still commands 5 per cent. on Government Securities, but is in less demand than of late.

The remarkable movement in Turkish Six per Cents. continues. A renewal of the late heavy speculative purchases carried the price up to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 86 this morning, but a decided reaction took place in the afternoon, and the closing quotation was 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85, or $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than that of yesterday. The scrip of the New Four per Cent. Guaranteed Loan is marked as high as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis., but had receded at the close to 3 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. Many other foreign stocks were better.

The arrivals of specie last week, with the exception of some silver from Belgium, were limited to the large ones from Australia by the White Star, Oliver Lang, and Kent, amounting altogether to 1,200,000l. The principal portion of the 528,000l. in gold, brought in by the Kent, goes to France, and the rest into the Bank. The amount of specie taken out by the La Plata is only between two and three thousand pounds, and that brought in by the steamer Sultan, about 5,000l. It is understood the next specie shipments to India and China will be of unusual magnitude. From Mexico 500,000l. is now overdue.

The trade reports from the provincial towns for the past week describe no alteration, the course of business being generally steady, and apparently little affected by the high rate of discount. At Manchester the transactions have been to a moderate extent, and prices are supported by the partial strike of the operatives, which checks the accumulation of stocks that would otherwise occur. The Birmingham advices mention a rather unexpected improvement in the demand for manufactured iron, especially for home purposes. Many of the general occupations of the place likewise exhibit considerable activity, partly from the stimulus of the war, and partly from an increase in the quantity of foreign orders. At Nottingham, and also in the woollen districts, the markets have been quiet, but steady. The Irish linen trade is without alteration.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised six vessels—two to Adelaide, two to Sydney, one to Launceston, and one to Swan River, with an aggregate capacity of 3,490 tons. The rates of freight have been fairly maintained.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchange-bills	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis	3 dis
India Bonds	—	—	2 dis	2 dis	1 dis	—
Long Annuities	9 7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of Nov., 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued,	£24,543,545	Government Debt,	£11,015,100
		Other Securities,	2,944,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion,	10,543,545
		Silver Bullion,	—
	£24,543,545		£24,543,545

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital,	£14,543,000	Government Securities (Including Dead Weight Annuity),	£10,339,848
Reserve,	3,236,507	Other Securities,	18,651,430
Public Deposits,	4,798,954	Notes,	5,462,645
Other Deposits,	11,529,385	Gold and Silver Coin,	596,392
Seven Day and other Bills,	962,443		
	£25,080,324		£25,080,324

Nov. 29, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 30, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

DALRY, J., Norwood, Surrey, carpenter, Dec. 10, Jan. 10; solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, Old Jewry.

HORWOOD, H. T., Gifford-street, Caledonian-road, manufacturer of paper hangings, Dec. 10, Jan. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, Newgate-street.

MORRALL, J., Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, leather dresser, Dec. 11, Jan. 8; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street, City.

SIMMONS, J., Bucklersbury, City, bill broker, Dec. 14, Jan. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Sise-lane.

MUSCOTT, J., Westonbury, Herefordshire, engineer, Dec. 12, Jan. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Colmore and Beale, Birmingham.

PAGETT, T., Birmingham, zinc worker, Dec. 15, Jan. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

BLITH, F. D., Birmingham, factor, Dec. 15, Jan. 12; solicitors, Mr. Jagger; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

PRIESTLEY, S., Accrington, Lancashire, grocer, Dec. 10, Jan. 14; solicitors, Mr. Ainsworth, Blackburn; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

MITCHELL, W., MITCHELL, H., and MITCHELL, J., Hoarstones, Lancashire, Dec. 13, Jan. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.

MEER, S., Kendal, Westmoreland, innkeeper, Dec. 11, Jan. 22; solicitors, Mr. Stone, Liverpool; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 21, H. Bull and J. J. Harper, Greenwich, Kent, upholsterers—Dec. 21, T. Collinson and J. H. Tritton, Lombard-street, City, bankers—Dec. 21, J. Buchanan, Moorgate-street, City, upholsterer—Dec. 21, J. Dickie and D. Dickie, Portsea, Hampshire, drapers—Dec. 21, R. W. Wright, C. Davy, and J. Dixon, Devonshire-street, Bloomsbury, goldsmiths—Dec. 21, J. Player, Winchester-buildings, City, mining agent—Dec. 21, J. Pennycuik, Woolwich, Kent, grocer—Dec. 21, S. Hodgson, Great Marylebone-street, stationer—Dec. 21, J. Elsdon, Church-row, Limehouse, shipowner—Dec. 21, R. Wilson, Friday-street, Cheap-side, merchant—Dec. 21, R. N. Newton and T. G. Payne, New Park-street, Southwark, gas engineers—Dec. 21, L. Lichtenstein, Great St. Helen's, City, merchant—Dec. 21, J. Field, Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, draper—Dec. 21, A. Dalrymple, Lime-street, City, merchant—Dec. 21, G. J. Humphreys, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, underwriter—Dec. 21, W. Scales, White Hill Paper Mill, near Chester-le-street, Durham, paper manufacturer—Dec. 21, G. Rennie, Liverpool, merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. P. Arthur and W. Every, Liverpool, merchants—G. Jensen and R. W. Buchanan, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipbrokers—B. Price and T. Price, Moorgate-street, City, attorneys—R. O. Carefull and J. Carefull, Liverpool, pawnbrokers—J. Barton and T. C. Gash, Riches-court, Lime-street, wine merchants—W. Horsfall, J. Horsfall, H. Horsfall, and J. E. Horsfall, Hawksclough Mill, near Healden-bridge, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturers; as far as regards W. Horsfall—J. Woodward and S. W. Stevenson, March, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, common brewers—D. Robinson and M. Flint, Uppingham, Rutlandshire, and Hallaton, Leicestershire, watchmakers—J. Traverser and H. R. Pole, Manchester, joiners—G. Cambell and W. Hargreaves, Manchester, tobacco manufacturers—J. T. Grindrod and H. Rothwell, Jun., Liverpool, general commission agents—R. Easto and T. G. Easto, St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, wholesale tea and coffee dealers—J. R. Quinton and J. W. Webb, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, surgeons—L. Pricestley and J. Bickerton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cotton warp makers—W. Blakey, Jun., and G. Birkshaw, Huddersfield, Yorks-ire, cloth finishers—J. Wood and G. Bentley, Calverley, Yorkshire, stone merchants—H. Pawsen, J. Hirst, and W. Pawsen, Sanderland, Durham, contractors—G. P. Smith and C. H. Julian, Greenwich, Kent, carpenters—G. P. Harding and W. Clarke, Aldermanbury, City, artificial florists—J. W. Westmorland and T. Taylor, Wakefield, Yorkshire, attorneys—J. T. Argent, sen., and J. T. Argent, Jun., West Bergholt, Essex, millers—G. W. Mears and E. Mears, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, hardwaremen—J. Daniel and T. Platt, Manchester, builders—J. Wait, sen., and K. Wait, Jun., Manchester, sole manufacturers—E. H. Burge and W. J. Clay, Taunton, Somersetshire, coal merchants—C. Hoar, W. Beale, and E. Hoar, Maidstone, Kent, attorneys; as far as regards C. Hoar—J. Clutterbuck, F. Clutterbuck, Ann Clutterbuck, and Sophia Clutterbuck, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, farmers; as far as regards Ann Clutterbuck—J. Edwards and T. W. Greweock, South Shields, Durham, tailors—R. Buckley and J. Moss, Manchester, grocers—R. N. Tennent, T. Slater, and J. Tall, Pembroke-wharf, Islington, manufacturers of planes—R. McGachen and D. Trier, Liverpool, merchants—Sarah Firmin and G. J. Firmin, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Gray, J., Dumbarney, Perthshire, cattle dealer, Dec. 11.
Miller, J., Edinburgh, bookseller, Dec. 10.
Wilson, W., Edinburgh, coachbuilder, Dec. 12.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

West, W. and J., Dorrington, linen-drapers, first div. of 19s. 4d., Dec. 5, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edward's, Samsbrook-court—Lambell, R., Eltham-place, Southwark, draper, first div. of 2s. 0d., Dec. 5, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edward's, Samsbrook-court—Hayton, A., Thame, Oxfordshire, clerk, fourth div. of 1s. 11d., Dec. 5, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edward's, Samsbrook-court—Wilson, J., Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailor, first div. of 2s., Dec. 6, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Crossthalte, J., Liverpool, merchant, fourth div. of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Dec. 5, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Williams, J., St. Asaph, Flintshire, joiner, first div. of 2s. 6d., Dec. 5, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Clement, T., St. Helen's, Lancashire, grocer, first div. of 2s. 2d., Dec. 5, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Dempster, A., Liverpool, stone-mason, first div. of 2s. 6d., Dec. 5, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Denne, J., Liverpool, chemist, third div. of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Nov. 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Parker, T., Southampton, hotel keeper, second div. of 9s. (and first div. of 4s. 8d., on new proofs), Nov. 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Fenton, J., Liverpool, apothecary, first div. of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Nov. 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, December 4, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

ARCHBUTT, T., Oakley-square, Chelsea, timber merchant, Dec. 14, Jan. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

DALLIMORE, H., Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer, Dec. 17, Jan.

15; solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Low and Son, Portsea, Hants.

HOBBS, E., North-street, Brighton, ironmonger, Dec. 12, Jan. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Sise-lane.

SAWYER, J., Mary Ann-place, East India-road, builder, Dec. 12, Jan. 15; solicitor, Mr. Hubbard, Bucklersbury.

FEHRENBACH, W., Berners-street, Oxford-street, tailor, Dec. 11, Jan. 15; solicitor, Mr. Pike, Old Burlington-street.

WINTERBOTTOM, J., Ker-lev, Lancashire, provision dealer, Dec. 14, Jan. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Hinnell, Bolton-le-Moors.

DEAN, A. and DEAN, A., Bolton, Lancashire, millwrights, Dec. 17, Jan. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.

HARTLEY, J., Middleton, Lancashire, joiner, Dec. 20, Jan. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.

KIRKHAM, T., Livesey, Lancashire, spinner, Dec. 18, Jan. 15; solicitors, Mr. Catterall, Preston; and Messrs. Rowley and Son, Manchester.

KIRKHAM, J., Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 17, Jan. 14; solicitors, Mr. Ainsworth, Blackburn; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

DIVIDENDS

Dec. 27, T. Brooks, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, and Sandown, Isle of Wight, wine merchant—Dec. 27, G. B. Ponting, Devizes, Wiltshire, innkeeper—Dec. 27, R. W. Johnson, Gloucester, wine merchant—Dec. 26, T. Parker, Southport, Lancashire, hotel keeper—Dec. 26, L. Ahlborn, Liverpool, toy dealer—Dec. 26, R. Beckett, Liverpool, currier—Dec. 19, J. Shaw, Longton, Staffordshire, stationer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

D. Hum and T. Hum, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, boot makers—M. Williams and R. H. Rhyddel, Wyndwood Brickworks, Glamorganshire, manufacturers of bricks—W. Lower and R. T. Buck, George street, Baker-street, linendrapers—T. Molineux and J. Cunliffe, Manche ter, silk manufacturers—J. Horner, J. Holt, and W. Ashworth, Park Bottom Mill, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—G. F. Nelson and C. R. Nelson, Fleet-street, City, advertising agents—J. Haworth, W. Cunliffe, and W. G. Hird, Bridge Clough, Lancashire; as far as regards W. Cunliffe—J. Abrahams and T. Brain, Jun., Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, accountants—J. Sweeney and J. Hughes, Manchester, silk manufacturers—J. Blownfield and S. Drake, Maidenhead, Berkshire, blacksmiths—W. P. Chance and T. Chance, Marchgate-lane, Stepney, bone boilers—Sarah Mason and Charlotte Augusta Burrell, Monmouth, dealers in glass—J. Atkins, Jun., and H. Atkins, Sutton, Surrey, lime burners—W. Wood and E. Wood, Spalding, Lincolnshire, drapers—T. W. Blench and A. Ramsay, Glasgow, engineers—P. Brough and W. Miller, Paisley and Greenock, silk mercers—The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow and elsewhere, and the Scottish Provincial (formerly Aberdeen) Assurance Company, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and elsewhere; as far as regards Dr. J. Couper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERINGS

Ormiston, G., Burn-house, near Edinburgh, contractor.
Haig, W., Glasgow, writer.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Bauer, V., Lilly Pot-lane, merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d., Dec. 5, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Fairbairn, R., Preston, wholesale grocer, first div. of 1s. 0d., any Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Corbett, H. (separate estate), Madras, Manchester, and Preston, dealer, first div. of 20s., Dec. 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Snibson, J., Snibson, T., and Snibson, W., Manchester, wholesale grocers, first div. of 3s. 3d., Dec. 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Robinson, R., Manchester, provision dealer, first div. of 1d., Dec. 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Crowther, J., Dickinson, W., Jun., and Cave, R., Manchester, general Manchester warehousemen, further div. of 2s. 6d., Dec. 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Kilner, C., Walsall, Staffordshire, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 11d., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Weston, J., Market Harborough, Leicestershire, tailor, first div. of 3s. 6d., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Johnson, M., and Johnson, W., Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers, further proportion of first div. of 16s. at the rate of 2s. 8d. in the pound, Nov. 29, Dec. 13, and any subsequent alternate Thursday, at Bittleston's, Birmingham—Barber, J. H. (separate estate), Tunstall, Staffordshire, ironmaster, first div. of 9s. 3d., Nov. 29, Dec. 13, and any subsequent alternate Thursday, at Bittleston's, Birmingham—Butcher, W., Lichfield, Staffordshire, coach builder, first div. of 6s. 3d., Nov. 29, Dec. 13, and any subsequent alternate Thursday, at Bittleston's, Birmingham—Edwards, A. M., and Cooper, T., Coventry, ironmongers, first div. of 3d., Nov. 29, Dec. 13, and any subsequent alternate Thursday, at Bittleston's, Birmingham.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 3.

There was a fair quantity of English wheat offering this morning for which at the commencement of business more money was asked than buyers being unwilling to accede to this, very little was done and last Monday's prices could not be exceeded. The demand for foreign wheat was confined to retail purchases at last week's quotations. Flour went off slowly, and prices barely equal to those of Monday last. Barley dull, and is per quarter lower. In beans and peas no business done, and is per quarter cheaper. The oat trade was inactive, and about any material change in price. Linseed and cakes much the same on Monday last. Cloverseed held at previous rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	82 to 86	Dantzic	82 to 86
Do White	86 to 92	Konigsberg, Red	82 to 90
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	81 to 92
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	84 to 92
Scotch	80 to 86	Danish and Holstein	80 to 96
Rye	58 to 60	East Prussia	78 to 83
Barley malted (new)	44 to 46	Petersburg	74 to 82
Distilling	40 to 42	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	80 to 84	Polish Odessa	74 to 78
Banna, Mazagan	45 to 50	Marianopol	86 to 88
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	56 to 60
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	82 to 94
Peas, White	52 to 58	Konigsberg, Pomeranian	40 to 42
Grey	40 to 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 to 42	Danish	40 to 44
Boilers	56 to 58	East Prussia	32 to 34
Tares (English)	40 to 42	Egyptian	30 to 32
Foreign	40 to 42	Odessa	32 to 36
Oats (English feed)	27 to 29	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	44 to 46
Sack of 280 lbs.	74 to 75	Pigeon	46 to 48
Linseed, English	80 to 82	Egyptian	42 to 43
Baltic	76 to 80	Peas, White	52 to 56
Black Sea	80 to 82	Oats—	—
Hempseed	54 to 56	Dutch	24 to 31
Canaryseed	46 to 56	Jahde	27 to 31
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	25 to 29
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	29 to 33
German	—	Swedish	28 to 31
American	—	Petersburg	28 to 29
Linseed Cakes, 177 lbs to 174 10s	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	42 to 46
Bape Cake, 74 10s to 84 0s per ton	—	New York	61 to 64
Rapeseed, 127 0s to 147 0s per last	—	Spanish, per sack	61 to 64
		Carawayseed	36 to 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 3.—The advanced rates required by sellers of foreign seed, together with the inferior quality of the samples now offering, have caused the trade for red cloverseed to be quiet during the past week; but values are fully maintained. Fine samples of white seed are in demand, but scarce. For trefoil there is more inquiry, although prices must be noted rather dearer. In canaryseed there is no change.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d to 11½d; of household ditto, 9d to 10½d per 4½ lb loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The arrivals of stock from Ireland last week, direct by sea, were 32 beasts and 144 pigs. We understand that very large supplies, in good saleable condition, will be forwarded to Liverpool this month from Cork and Dublin. The show of Irish stock to-day was 1,000 sheep, and 400 beasts, all in excellent condition. With foreign stock we were fairly supplied as to number, for the time of year. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were again very moderate, and mostly in middling condition. As the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade ruled steady, at prices fully equal to those realised on Monday last, the best Scots being worth 5s 2d per 8½ lb. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,700 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 100 Scots. There was a decided increase in the supply of sheep compared with Monday last, and the quality of most breeds exhibited a considerable improvement. The mutton trade was, therefore, heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8½ lb, the top figure for Downs being 5s per 8½ lb. We were very scantily supplied with calves, which sold briskly, at an advance in the quotations paid on Friday last of from 6d to 8½ per 8½ lb. The best calves sold at 5s 4d per 8½ lb. There was only a limited demand for pigs at last week's quotations. The supply was rather limited.

Per 8½ lb, to sink the offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 8 to 3 10	Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 6
Second quality	4 0 to 4 4	Prime Southdown	4 8 to 5 0
Prime large oxen	4 6 to 4 10	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 to 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	5 0 to 5 2	Prime small	5 0 to 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 to 3 6	Large hogs	3 10 to 4 4
Second quality	3 8 to 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 to 5 0

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 22s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 3.

Very extensive supplies of country-killed meat have been received up to these markets since Monday last; but those on offer, slaughtered in the metropolis, are very moderate, the time of year considered. A full average business is doing, as follows:—

Per 8½ lb, by the carcass.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	3s 2d to 3s 6d	Inf. mutton	3s 2d to 3s 6d
Middling ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Middling ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d
Prime large	4s 0d to 4s 2d	Prime ditto	4s 2d to 4s 6d
Do, small	4s 4d to 4s 6d	Veal	3s 4d to 3s 6d
Large pork	3s 10d to 4s 4d	Small pork	4s 6d to 4s 8d

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Dec. 4.

To-day has been kept nearly as a close holiday, in consequence of the Royal visit to the city, and but few transactions have taken place by private contract, yet there appears to be more disposition to buy sugar at a reduction of 7s to 8s from the late highest point of the market than appeared last week.

CORROX continues in good demand; 500 bales sold to-day.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 79s.

TALLOW quoted 68s, on the spot.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 1.—Fruits and vegetables in season continue to be tolerably well supplied. Pine apples are plentiful and cheap, and the some may be said of English grapes. Pears consist of Marie Louise, brown beurre, Duchesse d'Angouleme, glout moreau, beurre dit, and chaumontelles. For filberts and Cobs the sale is improving, Spanish chestnuts realise from 12s to 24s per bushel, and new Spanish nuts fetch from 16s to 20s per bushel, Barcelona from 20s to 22s, almonds 24s, Brazil from 12s to 14s; lemons 6s to 12s per 100. Oranges fetch from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen, or from 4s to 10s per 100. The best Kent regent Potatoes still fetch 110s; York regents, 100s; and Scotch do 60s to 90s. Tomatoes are scarce. Spanish onions fetch from 1s to 4s per dozen. Lettuce realise from 6d to 9d per score. Out flowers consist of chrysanthemums, heliotropes, euphorbias, Japan lilies, cyclamens, Chinese primroses, heaths, and roses.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 3.—There was only a limited amount of business transacted in Irish butter last week, but prices were well supported, and the appearances in the market were strong and healthy. Foreign attracted most attention, was liberally dealt in, and for some descriptions realised an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. Bacon: There was a reduction of 2s to 3s per cwt in the value of English, Irish, and Hambro'. The demand very dull, and sales of each in retail under the expectation of lower rates. Hams were also less sought after, and being in better supply, prices gave way about 4s per cwt. Lard of prime quality was readily saleable at full prices.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 3.—Large supplies of potatoes have arrived up to these markets since Monday last, castwise and by railway; but their quality has proved inferior. The imports have been trifling, viz., 5 barrels from Hambro', and 40 baskets from Rotterdam. Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, as follows: York Regents, 90s to 110s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 95s; middlings, 60s to 70s; Lincoln, 80s to 90s; Kent and Essex, 80s to 95s; blues, 80s to 90s; Shaws, 70s to 80s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Dec. 3.—For all hops of good colour and quality the demand continues as good as during the past week; but in other descriptions there is not much trade.

Mid and East Kents . . . 70s 100s to 120s
Wool of Kent . . . 65s 85s to 95s
Sussex pockets . . . 60s 75s to 90s

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 3.—Since Monday last our market has fluctuated to some extent. To-day very little business is doing, and P.F.C., on the spot is selling at 69s 3d per cwt. Rough fat is 3s 9d per 5½ lb.

PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks 71317	Casks 50222	Casks 32330	Casks 34192	Casks 21023
Price of Yellow Candle	37s 0d	47s 3d	57s 0d	65s 0d	69s 3d
Delivery last Week	3219	473s	—	1707	2153
Ditto from the 1st of June	54299	83789	56736	—	69757
Arrived last Week	3918	4076	494	262s	—
Ditto from the 1st of June	89032	63883	65735	39799	4300s
Price of Town Tallow	39s 6d	49s 3d	59s 0d	67s 0d	71s 0d

OILS, Monday, Dec. 3.—Linseed oil is steady, at 47s per cwt on the spot, and 43s 6d to 44s 6d for the spring. Brown rape is selling slowly, at 59s to 59s 6d, and pale 62s to 62s 6d. Olive moves off steadily, at 55s 10s to 58s for Gallipoli. Coconut is quoted at 47s to 48s for Ceylon. Spermin of fine quality is worth 129s; cod, 48s 10s to 49s; pale seal, 54s to 54s 1s. Turpentine is dull, at 37s to 39s for spirits, and 10s 2d to 11s for rough.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Dec. 3.—Since our last report we have had no improvement in the demand for any kind of English wool; prices, however, have been supported. The supplies are by no means extensive, nevertheless they are quite equal to the wants of the trade. The imports of wool last week were 171 bales from Madras and 35 from Hambro'.

Down tegs and ewes . . . 1 1 1 2
Half-bred hogs . . . 1 1 1 2
Half-bred wethers . . . 1 0 1 1
Kent fleeces (mixed) . . . 1 1 1 1
Combing skin . . . 0 10 1 1

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been about an average demand for flax, without leading to any change in price. The business doing in hemp is moderate, and Petersburg clean has realised 43s to 44s per ton. Jute and coir goods have sold steadily, at full quotations.

COALS, Monday.—Market without alteration from last day. Stewart's, 22s—Hutton's, 22s—Hartlepool, 21s 6d—Belmont, 19s 6d—Lambton's, 21s 6d—Heugh Hall, 19s 3d—Riddell's, 19s—Eden, 20s 9d—Wylam, 17s 6d—Hartley's, 17s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 66; left unsold from last day, 153; total, 219.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—The market closed very firmly, at extreme prices. The sales were 9,000 bales—1,000 for export and 8,000 on speculation—comprising 540 Peruvian and Maranh, at 54d to 64d; 130 Bahia, at 6d to 6½d; 300 Egyptian, at 6½d to 8d; and 2,000 Surat, at 3½d to 4½d per lb. Imports, 30,000 bales.

Advertisements.

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TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

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